PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,519—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY


Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
24th June	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6933	BRITANNIA	6595
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5894	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6933	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10566
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	6600
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5894	MACEDONIA	10412
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
22nd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9550
30th ,,	MALTA	6964	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Salonne	13th July 1905.
KARRA	4,255	Seillier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,307	Schmitz	24th June 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 595, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 800.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Red	3560	22nd	June.
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Cargeme R.N.R.	6124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shasto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	H. G. Garrick	3060	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3595	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Reed	3560	26th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay, For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY 27th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 27th June, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th ,,
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	29th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the SS. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	30th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA,

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc., or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52 8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20 8
Plain ,, ,, ,,	17 0
New Art ,, ,, ,,	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver ,, ,,	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21 0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80 0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 4	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 9	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 3	45 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 8	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 12	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System of Life Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING AND RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Best Zephyr	25 8
Oxford	21 0
Soft Gauze	18 0
Twill	10 8
Dress	24-0 27 0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33 0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Accounts, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th instant, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 26th instant (the KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS FOR NERAL KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1905, and until further notice the DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will cease to run.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th June, 1905.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower) on THURSDAY, the 25th of May, 1905, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th, February, 1905.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay 17th, May 1905.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 27th June 1905, both days inclusive.

POLO.

PONIES will be MEASURED for I. P. A. Certificates on SUNDAY, 25th June, at 10 A.M., at the BOMBAY STABLE Co.

W. E. CRUM,
Official Measurer, I. P. A.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands:—

LA PARLA de ORIENT,

Rung Victoria, per box 100	11	0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4	0
Landress, per box 100	6	0
2A Habano per box 100	4	8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December,

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, under instruction of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell the above right at 3 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1905, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, or at the Auctioneers

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

NOTICE.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "TO BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 4, 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co. Bombay.

TO BE LET—Airy, New Shop and seperate floors with every convenience, Splendid position, Hornby Road opposite the Bombay French Stores.—MAJU TEA AGENCY.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is anxious that no applications for advice should be posted to him from India between 15th July and 15th August next, except as to any cases regarding which delay would be prejudicial. Urgent business will however, be attended to as usual. 42 Leinster Gardens London W.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Acting Agent.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
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A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
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OUR GOODS CREATE

CONFIDENCE and do not cause annoyance. Collar boxes from Rs. 3. Brush cases from Rs. 1-4. Bed straps from annas 12, Soiled Linen bags from Rs. 3.

J. OAKES & Co.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RELIABLE GOODS AT

MODERATE Prices are always welcome. Traces Rs. 5 per pair. Stirrup leathers, Rs. 3-8 per pair. Headstalls, Girths, Numnahs, Girth pads, Feed bags, etc.

J. OAKES & Co.,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
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First insertion	Rs. 2
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

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First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do.	4
Third do.	2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

To Subscribers—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	8-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 8
Half-yearly	4
Quarterly	2

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NOVELS FOR THE WEEK

BY	Rs. a.
VICTORIA CROSS — Life of my Heart	2 10
S. R. CROCKETT — Maid Margaret of Galloway	2 4
MARIE CORELLI — Temporal Power	2 4
HALL CAINE — The Prodigal Son	2 4
ELINOR GLYN — Vicissitudes of Evangeline	2 4
FRANK DANBY — Baccarat	Rs. 2 4
B. M. CROKER — The Happy Valley	2 4
ELIZABETH ROBINS — A Dark Lantern	2 4

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Points of the Horse, by Capt. Hayes, Illustrated	2	0
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Wrestling, by Walter Armstrong, Illustrated	0	8
Guide to London (Kelkel)	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W.I. de la Mare.	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi	1	0
Memories of A Long Life, by Colonel Davidson	2	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
Samson Agonistes (Blackwood)	0	8
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers.	0	8
Golden Tips, by H. W. Cave, Illustrated	1	0
Scott's Poetry in 5 Vols	2	0
Greenlaw's Masonic Lectures	0	8
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
The Students' English-Gujarathi Dictionary	2	0

ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.

	Rs.	a.
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the Fest, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
Buckle's Register of Investments Account Book	0	8
Buckle's Household Account Book.	1	0
The Conversion of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4

These last in paper or limp cloth binding. Apply XX care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,

Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous diseases.

153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

Our Board of specialists :—

Dr. S. W. Stowes, M.D.
Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,372½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,089
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£48,10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£6 10
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Nil	215
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	510
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs4	600
Central India	1,500	500	500	R 50	1,875
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	845
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	530
Connaught Mills	1,850	500	500	Nil	535
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs25	685
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	785
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	850
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs15	392 1-2
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	350
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	960
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	575
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	920xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	175
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	700xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	650
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	450
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	205
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	430 515
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	500
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	103
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Madras United	500	1,000	1,900	Rs 110	2,500
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	2,730
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	860
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	830
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	800
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	875
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs60	2,625
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	165
Southern Mahratta	2,330	250	250	7½	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	2 200	250	250	Nil	212 1-2
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 40	750
Swadeshi Mills	8,000	500	500	dvd Rs25	1,375
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs17	570
Union Mills, Ld.	,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Cohi oo	2,800	500	500	30	625

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvd Rs12 1yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dv Rs 12	283
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10	55
Badham Pile	5,00	100	100	12 pr ct	154
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 180	8,900
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 45	2780
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	43
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 80	680
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs14	162
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	59	10 pr ct 7	90
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	12
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	175
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	225
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	7 1-2	80
Marcks and Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	143
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	5
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	6 1-4pr ct dvd Rs3	137
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	DvdRs 3	51
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	445
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs16	231
Telephone Co.	33,500	25	25	dvd Rs27½	2½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvd Rs 12	527 12-
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	5,000	500	...	dvd Rs 7	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

				early.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	290	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600 290
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	92 1-2
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	190
Broach City Press Co. Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs12	175 800
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs150	1,375
East India	850	1,000	1,000	dvd R150	
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	50
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	690
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs25	510
Harvey, and Sabapathy	150	00	500	dvd Rs40	600
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 20	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs20	380
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs29	40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs46	565
Munmar M.	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs22½	270
New Berar	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs80	510
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 7	143 3-4
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30	460
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	2,150
Sint	400	550	750	dvd Rs20	480
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	20	193 1-2
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,095

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 6th May, amounted to Rs. 24,948, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,048. Total earnings from 1st January to 6th May, were Rs. 3,84,781, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 93,358.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 6th May, amounted to Rs. 4,346, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 144. Total earnings from 1st January to 6th May, were Rs. 73,534, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,693.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 6th May, amounted to Rs. 2,110, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 39. Total earnings from 1st January to 6th May, were Rs. 39,030, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,859.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the MANAGER.

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

(THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations or oil.

Price Re. 1

SOLD BY BEYNON & CO., ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 20.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... £90 9/16 = + 1-8
3 do. Rentes ... £93 3/4 exd. = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... £105 3/4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £65 5/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 27 = do
2 months hence ... 27 13/16 = do
Spot in New York ... 58 5/8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·17 = do
Berlin ,, ... 20·46 3/4 = — 1/4
New York Demand ... 4·87 1/8 = — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ... 2 3/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 1 1/8 per cent = — 1/8
7 day market loans ... 1 1/2 per cent = — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 1 1/2 sellers, tone steady.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/2 buyers, tone firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 1/2 sellers, tone easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4 unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·95 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 22,000 bales. Futures closed firm.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·84 —1	4·84 —1	4·83 —1
Sep.-Oct. 4·83 —1	Oct.-Nov. 4·83 —1	Nov.-Dec 4·82 —2
Dec.-Jan. 4·82 —2	Jan.-Feb. 4·83 —1	Feb.-Mar 4·84 —2

Receipts at U S Ports ... 14,000 bales
Do last year ... 1,700 do
Exports to Great Britain ... nil
Do do Continent ... 1,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 9·15 unchanged
Futures, month of July ... 8·50 — 6 a
Do do. December ... 8·79 — 5 b

a Advanced earlier owing support New Orleans bull party afterwards declined.
b Declined owing bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 9 1/16 — 1/16
Futures, month of Sept ... 8·68 — 4
Do. do. Dec ... 8·70 — 3
Tone at close ... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 20th June 1905 :—

Cotton	7,976 bales.
Wheat	39,850 cwts.
Linseed	13,691 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,295 do
Gingellyseed	455 do
Poppyseed	4,941 do
Groundnuts	380 do
Castorseed	952 do
Rice	6,201 do
Myrabollams	992 do
Cottonseed	5,517 do
Mowraseed	1,858 do
Gram	6,320 do
Joowar	6,672 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 133
Shanghai 30 do. ... 191 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... 98·9
1st Settlement ... 98·8
2nd Do. ... 98·5

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June 5 do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 8 0
Forward September	7 14 0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 0 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 1 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.
Ready ... 7 13 0

CASTORSEED—Tone firm.
Ready ... 31 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
White Delhi Ready ... 4 11 0 per cwt
Do Forward Do. ... 4 11 6 do.
Jubbulpore Pessi ... 30 0 0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Easier.
Estimated sales ... 8,000 bales
Imports ... 18.000 ,,

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·78 —6	4·78 —5	4·78 —5
Sept.-Oct. 4·78 —5	Oct.-Nov 4·78 —5	Nov-Dec. 4·77 —5
Dec-Jan. 4·77 —5	Jan-Feb. 4·78 —5	Feb-March. 4·79 —5

COTTON.—The market is steady and unchanged. The enquiry from exporters for Europe and Japan continues good, and a fairly large business is reported in ready cotton.

In New Crop "Suttas" rates are unchanged and Good M.-G. Broach 15th to 25th March delivery is quoted Rs. 237 F.-G. Bengals 15th to 25th January delivery being Rs. 187. Other rates are unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :— (25th June.)

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	178 168
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	188 178
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	187 177
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	194 186
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	184 178
Julgaum (M.-G.)	186 180
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) / Karanja do. (M.-G) / Akola do. (M.-G.)	195 187
Oomra, good staple (M.-G	...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	199 192
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	204 198
Broach (M.-G.)	219 214
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	199 191
Do (M.-G.)	196 188 180
Dharwar (S.-G.)	216
Westerns	193

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

COLLIER—At Cannanore, Captain J Collier, of s s Nadir, A S N Co, in his 36th year.
DESOUZA—June 14, at Dum-Dum Cantonment, of pneumonia, Richard Ignatius, (Richie), only son of Augustus and Ellen DeSouza, aged 2 years, 1 month and 16 days.
O'BRIEN—June 17, at his residence, No 8, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, Samuel Charles O'Brien, late Accountant of Messrs Hamilton and Co, and second son of the late Captain James O'Brien.
SANDILANDS—June 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of heat stroke, Captain James Edward Sandilands, Commander of the A S N Co's, s s Nairung, aged 62 years.

IN THE EVENT OF BAD BLOOD

Nothing will be found more efficacious in cleansing the system of such troubles as Salt Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Rheumatism, Itch, climatic Eruptions, &c., as

KEMP'S CLOVERINE.

A preparation easily taking first place as a blood purifier.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle and prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 2-31m., 3-11a. Low water, 8-12m., 9-32a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Association Football, Royal Artillery vs. Government Telegraph.

POLO.—There will be a game on the maidan at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Mazagon will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Saturday the 24th June.

POLICE PROCLAMATION.—The police report that certain property viz., a neck ornament consisting of a gold patti and some gold beads, and a leather purse containing some money, is in their possession awaiting claimants.

FIRE AT GHURAPDEO.—Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out at Ghurapdeo, near the Maratta Hospital, Bombay, by which three jowli huts were destroyed. These huts were situated in Dhakji Prabhu's oart, where soon the Chinchpoogley fire-engine arrived, and it prevented the fire from spreading to the other huts. The fire is believed to have originated from a careless handling of the fire in the fire place.

GAMBLING IN KAMATIPOORA.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jebb charged Hoosein Mahomed and six others, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup; Hoosein with keeping a common gaming house in 13th Lane Kamatipoora and the rest with gambling therein with cards and money. The accused were arrested in the act of gambling on Sunday night last. All the accused plead d guilty to the charge. The keeper was fined Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 15 each.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu woman, name unknown, aged about sixty-five years; was proceeding along Parel Road, on Tuesday afternoon, when near the entrance of the Byculla Railway Station, she was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, driven by one Krishna Nana. The driver called out, but the woman being deaf did not hear the warning, and came right in the way of the carriage, which was then being driven into the station. She was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission, the cause of death being concussion of the brain.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION OF LIQUOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate Mr Ballantine, Assistant-Collector of Abkari, charged Mahomed Jusuf, with distilling liquor illicitly in the house of a woman residing in Gilder Street, on the 30th May. The accused, when arrested, had actually filled a jar from the distillery, the contents being about four bottles of country liquor. He pleaded not guilty. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to a fine of R. 200. The Magistrate remarked that he believed this was the first case of its kind detected in Bombay, and he complimented Mr. Ballantine upon it.

A WIFE MAKES HER HUSBAND UNHAPPY.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged one Lao Avachal, an old native beggar with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his young wife Oojambai. It appeared that yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock, the complainant found the accused in Nana's Chawl, in the company of one Vella Galal, who, two months ago, had run away with her to the Elephanta Caves, where the accused traced them. The sight rendered the accused furious and he fetched a small pen-knife which he went to use, out of rage against Vella. But Vella made good his escape and the accused applied the knife to his wife's nose with a view to cut it, by way of punishment to her. But on receiving the first cut, the complainant raised an alarm which summoned several persons to the spot, who prevented the accused from cutting entirely his wife's nose. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he hurt his wife under strong provocation. His Worship in disposing of the case, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the complainant under provocation, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Draper charged Charles Manual Gracias, a compounder in the service of Messrs. Treacher and Company, with breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 3. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, a chemist in Messrs. Treacher and Company's shop at Byculla, in charge of the dispensary, stated that on the evening of the 19th instant the accused and one A. D. Feonandez were left in charge of the dispensary for the night. The cash taken over night was taken charge of by the cashier the next morning. On Tuesday morning the witness received certain information from the manager in connection with a cash memo. On comparing the cash memo with the duplicate, the witness found that the memo did not correspond with the duplicate and that it was short by Rs. 3. The cash memo was taken to the cashier by the accused, and the cashier's book showed that the accused had received only eight annas whereas the memo showed that the accused had received Rs 3-8-0. Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness stated that Fernandez was senior compounder and was personally responsible for the shortage in the cash. It was the duty of the man who served the customer to take the money to him, and it was also the duty of the man who served the customer to make out the cash memo. The accused denied the charge and stated that it was not his duty to prepare the cash memo. The senior compounder told him to prepare it for eight annas. He paid eight annas to the cashier and brought back the memo and gave it to the customer. He placed the memo before the customer and the senior compounder picked it up and gave back to him (accused) and asked him to enter rectified spirit of wine in it. He made the addition in the presence of the customer and gave it to the senior compounder. The customer placed Rs. 3-8 0 on the counter and the senior compounder told the accused to keep Rs. 3 till 4 or 5 p.m. when he said the money would be given to the cashier. The accused did not take the money and the senior compounder put it on a shelf in the dispensary. About 2 or 3 p.m. the manager sent for the senior compounder and while going there the latter gave him the Rs. 3 and told him to bring them when he asked for them. The accused was subsequently sent for by the manager and questioned by him. He (accused) told him all that he had stated before the Court and produced the money.—The case stands adjourned.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE IN INDIA.

LORD REAY speaking at Exeter Hall, deprecated the translation for India of books dealing with the religious difficulties of people at home. They did more harm than good. There was no greater mistake than to suppose that in India we have to deal with a people, who have not thought on such great questions as the immortality of the soul. If English Christians are to exercise any influence and make it effective and intelligible, they must study native views, and they must understand the difficulty they had in accepting Christianity. Lord Radstock, speaking at the same meeting, after his fifth visit to India, said there was now practically no opposition to Christ or the Christian ideal. That ideal was permeating the whole of the country.

SILK FROM WOOD-PULP.

IN his report for 1904 from Dieppe Mr. Vice-Consul Lee Jortin records that at Arques-la-Bataille a manufactory of silk from wood-pulp has been established by the Societe Francaise "La Viscose." "It is so highly thought of that the shares have gone to a considerable premium. This company acquired early in the year a factory built some two or three years ago for the manufacture of chairs (which did not succeed). These fine, roomy premises, with all the machinery, have been adapted to this new industry, which gives employment to over 70 females, besides a large staff of men; the process is most interesting, and is the invention of an Englishman. The artificial silk as made up for despatch is similar in appearance to ordinary silk skeins."

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

June Sat 24 R I M Dockyard C C II, Home Ground
June Sun 25 Independent C C, Home Ground
June Mon 26 R I M Dockyard C C, Home Ground
July Sat 1 St Xavier's College C Gym, Home Ground
July Sun 2 R I L Indiano C C, Home Ground
July Sat 8 Bombay Gym, Out Ground
July Sun 9 G I P R Stores C C, Home Ground
July Sat 15 Parel Gym, Home Ground
July Sat 22 E Telegraph C C, Home Ground
July Sun 23 Anj Islam School C C II Home ground
July Sat 29 Eight Col Gym Home Ground
July Sun 30 Liberal M L C C Home Ground
Aug Sat 5 Wilson College Gymkhana Home Ground
Aug Sun 6 Hindu Gymkhana Home Ground
Aug Sat 12 Bombay Gym Return Home Ground
Aug Sun 13 Parsi Gymkhana Out Ground
Aug Sat 19 Govt Telegraph R C Home Ground
Aug Sun 20 Elphinstone C C Home Ground
Aug Wed 23 B B and C I Ry C C School Home Ground
Aug Sat 26 Anj I C C II Return Home Ground
Aug Sun 27 Liberal Esp C C Home Ground
Sept Sat 2 Grant Medical Col Gym Home Ground
Sept Sun 3 Imperial C C Home Ground
Sept Sun 10 Young Zoroastrian C C Home Ground
Sept Wed 13 Friends Union C C Home Ground
Sept Thus 14 Ralli Brothers C C Home Ground
Sept Sun 17 Tyabi C C II Home Ground
Sept Thus 19 Popatwadi C C Home Ground
Sept Sat 23 Prabhu C C Home Ground
Sept Sun 24 Parsi Gym Return Home Ground
Sept Sat 30 Govt Tel R C Return Home Ground
Oct Sun 1 Hindu Gym Return Out Ground

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JUNE 21.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect, Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (12-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05-)

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (25-5-05).

Turkish route restored 13-6-05.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st June 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey		nil		nil	
Teheran	14	2	21 p.m.	0	13
Suez	1	2	20 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 21st June, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	35	0	4
Karachi	0	23	0	7
Madras	0	35	0	7

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905— Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	......
In May 1905— Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	......	1,75,700
Total	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	......

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905— Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	......
To end of May 1905— Bombay	11,00,000	5,36,700	......	5,63,300
Total	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	8,85,325	......

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The general heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast, below Ratnagiri ; local showers in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Kumaon, Himalayas, Submontane districts and Deccan. Goa reports 5 inches, Karwar 41/2, inches, Marmugao and Mangalore 3 inches, Trivandrum 2/2, inches, Bhamo, Cochin 2 inches, Tavoy, Dehra Dun 1 1/2 inches, Mergui, Darjeeling and Calicut 1 inch. The general rain may be expected on the West Coast, and local showers in Burma and Bengal. Local showers are possible in Assam also in the interior and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date June	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Inches	Cents
19 h	80°	70°	0	1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	58	1	10	1	09	0	52
Wednesday 21st June	0	00	0	07	0	11	0	00
Total	0	58	1	17	1	20	0	52
Total fall to 21st June '04	17	6	18	60	18	29	12	34
Total fall to 21st June '05	18	42	17	69	19	56	21	82

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 21ST OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·555	NW	21	92·1	79·4	60	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·469	NW	11	95·3	65·2	00	......	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·513	Calm	3	110·8	90·0	56	......	0·00	— 0·36
Aden (19th)	29·709	NE	10	93·5	85·3	67	......	0·50	+ 0·49
Lahore	29·42	SE	3	114·4	88·3	55	......	0·5	— 0·53
Sirsa	29·425	S	4	112·3	82·6	86	......	0·00	— 1·03
Delhi	29·376	ESE	5	106·7	80·7	69	0·62	0·42	— 0·84
Agra	29·420	SE	5	109·0	91·9	[illegible]	......	0·00	— 0·76
Cawnpore	29·450	ESE	4	105·5	85·3	61	......	0·00	— 2·09
Allahabad	29·471	NNE	5	108·6	86·9	56	......	0·54	— 2·20
Jhansi	29·461	SSW	2	111·5	9·7	88	......	0·70	— 1·96
Jacobabad	29·324	SSE	4	123·0	83·6	73	......	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·472	WNW	23	91·4	81·3	83	......	0·00	— 0·14
Jeypore	29·469	SW	3	108·2	88·1	50	......	0·37	— 0·99
Ajmere	29·527	W	13	104·4	86·0	6	......	0·41	— 0·8
Deesa	29·508	SSW	23	105·1	81·0	67	......	0·00	— 0·91
Ahmedabad	29·595	SSW	9	106·5	82·1	62	......	0·00	— 4·38
Bhuj	29·512	WSW	19	95·5	80·0	84	......	0·00	— 0·69
Jamnagar	29·572	SW	37	96·1	81·5	62	......	0·08	— 2·35
Dwarka	29·571	SW	23	89·4	81·3	81	......	0·001	......
Rajkot	29·592	SW	21	102·9	75·5	66	......	0·37	— 2·56
Bhavnagar Para.	29·616	SW	18	107·5	82·0	59	......	0·00	— 3·85
Veraval	29·592	WSW	14	86·1	81·5	88	......	0·04	— 4·18
Neemuch	29·589	WSW	15	109·1	80·7	63	......	0·00	— 2·12
Indore	29·597	W	15	106·1	77·1	66	......	0·45	— 3·79
Saugor	29·504	W	14	104·4	84·1	43	......	0·52	— 3·69
Jubbulpore	29·477	W	5	107·6	84·1	35	......	0·83	— 4·13
Hoshangabad	29·548	WNW	4	106·6	85·2	51	......	0·02	— 3·79
Khandwa	29·596	WNW	13	105·7	82·1	70	......	0·45	— 3·15
Raipur	29·476	SW	21	109·8	86·9	40	......	0·29	— 4·81
Nagpur	29·531	NW	9	110·1	88·0	35	......	0·99	— 3·35
Amraoti	[illegible]	WSW	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	29·600	WNW	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malegaon	[illegible]	N	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	WNW	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	[illegible]	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	29·727	NW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurangabad	[illegible]	W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	......
Sholapur	[illegible]	WNW	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	NNW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bijapur	[illegible]	WSW	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·675	WSW	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mormugoa	29·694	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 4·17
Karwar	[illegible]	SW	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	4·52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·740	Calm	4	84·1	73·4	96	3·02	30·80	+ 3·07
Calicut	29·750	ENE	7	80·2	74·2	95	1·16	21·82	— 5·42
Cochin	29.756	SSE	36	88·2	72·7	90	1·81	16·44	— 4·36
Bangalore	29·736	WSW	16	81·0	65·8	86	......	2·34	— 0·17
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·614	W	8	101·9	73·7	80	0·31	0·34	— 2·80
Masulipatam.	29·561	WNW	11	108·7	85·0	77	......	1·30	— 5·22
Bellary	29·66	WNW	6	97·0	75·2	74	......	3·38	+ 2·03
Cuddapa	29·642	W	6	106·7	79·9	58	......	2·42	+ 0·13
Madras	29·616	W	10	103·5	83·5	57	......	0·62	— 1·01
Coimbatore	29·727	SW	12	86·9	70·1	77	0·07	1·19	— 0·13
Trichinopoly.	29·686	SW	8	96·5	78·2	58	......	1·47	+ 0·47
Negapatam	29·678	W	20	96·8	76·5	63	......	0·32	— 0·66
Colombo	29.805	SW	14	86·0	75·0	87	0·53	2·16	— 4·88

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H.=0·0 (0·00); G. T. H.=0·03 (0·97) ; St. G. H.=0·00 (1·10) ; C. P.=0·03 (0·44).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise in the Punjab and at Agra, Neemuch and Saugor, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Pressure is in slight to moderate defect of normal over a large area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calicut and Cochin, and South-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Gujarat and Neemuch, Raipur, Akola, Amraoti Aurangabad and Bangalore.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are generally above normal the excess ranging from 5° to 17° in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 123° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67 at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and at Colombo, Ahmednagar, Poona, Raipur, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

Rain.—Karwar reports 4·52", Mormugao, 3·23", Mangolore 3·02", Cochin 1·81", Calicut nearly an inch, and Delhi, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Coimbatore and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Rain is likely to fall over nearly the same area as yesterday.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 20.

10 p.m. ... 85·2

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 21.

6 p.m. ... 84·1
10 a.m. ... 89·2
2 p.m. ... 90·8
4 p.m. ... 90·4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	16	13	83
Total plague deaths to date	292,284	246,429	
Same date last year	7	4	73

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
3	1

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England

WHERE-EVER YOU ARE on the Hills or Plains, take good advice and

WARE COTTON CLOTHS, for they are apt to give you chills, which can be guarded against if you

WEAR WOOLLEN MATERIALS which you are sure have been made of pure wool, without admixture of cotton or other non-absorbent.

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BROADCLOTHS	PUTTIES
SERGES	SOCKS
PUTTOOS	JERSEYS
HOMESPUNS	LOHIS
TWEEDS	BLANKETS

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SPECIAL.

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E. W. F. CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)

H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.
FOURTH APPEARED ON JUNE 12TH.
FIFTH APPEARED ON JUNE 19TH.
SIXTH WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 26TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

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1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing, by .....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by.....E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by.....E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by .....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.....E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers .....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

Racing as a National Sport.....by Frederick Adye.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905.

"PADGETT, M.P."

MR. SAMUEL SMITH, the Radical Member for Flintshire, who recently spent "nearly two months" in India, "in close intercourse with both British and Indian leaders of opinion" has just republished in pamphlet form the series of letters he wrote to various newspapers on India and its problems. Before we review his letters, we may enquire what manner of man Mr. Samuel Smith is. "Mems about Members,"—the publication, for whose first issue Mr. Stead was responsible and which is still under Radical direction—tells us that Mr. Smith is well known for his active interest in many works of philanthropy. In particular he is an authority on the boarding out of pauper children, and he took a prominent part in the crusade for the protection of women. "In his capacity of President of the Purity Society," it is added, "it has been his fate to study more impure literature than any other man in England. From time to time he affords the House of Commons the benefit of his experience, and on one occasion he embarked on the stormy sea of dramatic criticism, though he boasts he has never been in a theatre in his life. In short, he is a crank and full of oddities . . . Unkind nature has handicapped his enthusiasm by giving him a piping and querulous voice." So, we find that, although he has good points, he is a crank and full of oddities. We do not hear the piping, querulous voice in his letters, though here and there it seems to penetrate through ink and paper. But reading what members of his own party think of him helps us to a due appreciation of his letters. It is remarkable that he did not address these epistles to one and the same journal. He first went to a Liverpool daily to which he promised more, but apparently forgot. The second letter was addressed to the "Times," and in two places he undertook to return to the subjects treated of with the editor's permission. We do not find that the editor refused permission; but Mr. Smith failed to return. Then he took the "British Weekly" into his favour. It received two letters, and in succession he transferred his affections to the "Westminster Gazette" and a Bombay contemporary which his constituents doubtless never saw.

In one of his letters he informs his readers that in this country there are not a few godless Europeans who run down missionary enterprise. They do not like it, for it implies a condemnation of their own unchristian lives. And he continues: "One must sadly admit that some of the greatest hindrances to Christianity in India come from the frivolous lives of Europeans. I cannot help adverting to a form of evil that has come in of late years: the advent of women from the dregs of London society whose immodest dress and demeanour is a reproach to the British name. You sometimes see them in the hotels behaving in a way that shocks the natives, who have very strict ideas of female propriety. No one can tell how much the religion of Christ suffers from the fashions of female dress that emanate from London and Paris." What reply can be made to this? We can conceive none except that, as his biographer says, he has studied more impure literature than any other man in England, his mind has become tainted, and he sees things which no one else sees and imagines all manner of evil where none exists. In another place he writes that the seclusion of women is universal amongst the high castes in India and their sense of propriety is shocked by women standing at the bar, and even, as is common here, drinking along with their male customers. It is not clear how the secluded high-caste women see, know or learn anything of the low-caste European men and women who stand and drink together at bars. But, perhaps, Mr. Smith can explain. If the so-called barmaids of the low class bars in Bombay are those to whom Mr. Smith refers when he writes of "women from the dregs of London Society," we must condemn his "nearly two months" of observation as being, even for "nearly two months," phenomenally superficial. Otherwise, he would have found that there is not a solitary Englishwoman, or indeed a female British subject among them or even among their less reputable sisters. Then Mr. Smith is shocked to find that the clothing of the Deccani native is of the scantiest, and that multitudes are almost naked. We suppose it would shock Mr. Smith even more to tell him that the natives prefer it, and that Europeans, if they dared, would, in the present state of temprature, revert to woad. Top-boots and blankets and furs may be very becoming where they are also appropriate. But in this country, even in the winter, so long as the native gets his head well wrapped up in his cloth, he desires little else in the way of covering.

Of course, Mr. Smith has much to say on the liquor question. There can be no doubt, he says, that if the Indian people were allowed to choose for themselves the public sale of strong drink would be suppressed in most localities. Local optionists at Home make similar statements. But, adds Mr. Smith, "one is grieved to think that the general conviction of the natives is that the Government, for the sake of revenue, tempts the people to this ruinous habit." It is unfortunately true that the impression is abroad that Government encourages the liquor trade for the sake of revenue. It will be observed from the memorandum penned by Sir F. S. P. Lely and appended to a Press Note, issued by the Government of Bombay on Tuesday evening, that expression is given to this feeling. It is recognised, he writes, "that liquor-drinking among the natives of India is an evil which in the best interests of rulers and ruled should be resisted." Abkari revenue, though it represents the chief means of repression in the hands of Government, yet bears a stain upon it. The money would be better got in almost any other way. There are large tracts of country where reductions or remissions of land revenue and increase of labourers' wages only mean more expenditure on drink. There are large numbers of young men of the better class who are lost to the State and their families by acquiring the habit. Whether or not it is generally on the increase, I am unable, after much enquiry, to say. The evidence of men who know native society is conflicting." Sir Philpin proceeds: "Now the policy of Government is fixed and the men who have to carry it out are loyal. And yet I have never met a native, official or non-official, intelligent or otherwise, who does not firmly believe that Government fosters the traffic for the sake of revenue and would not willingly let it go. The reason mainly is that the administrators of all ranks are too prone to think that their work of prevention is done when the price has been raised to the highest practicable point and when they have ascertained that new shops meet a demand and are not a nuisance to neighbours." There is enough foundation for anything Mr. Smith writes of the Abkari rules in the foregoing, and we must give him credit for not attempting to foster the spirit of misunderstanding in this respect, however much he may transgress in another. At the same time his assertion that most liquor is taken for the purpose of intoxication will not withstand investigation.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENCY.

THE forty-first annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, 1904, is somewhat bewildering by reason of the enormous amount of information it contains. Individually and collectively all the cases both of births and deaths are treated. In the Presidency of Bombay which has a European population of 18,804, there were 306 births and 271 deaths as against 270 and 253 in 1903 The Eurasian population of 6,557 gave 171 births and 177 deaths as against 139 and 160 in 1903, The number of native births registered was 648,594 which exceeded the number in 1903 by 71,645 and gives a birth-rate of 35·09 per 1000, a good increase on the previous year and the decennial mean. Out of 56 towns and 7 cantonments in the Presidency, five towns and one cantonment recorded a birth-rate exceeding 40 per thousand. Seventeen rate between 30 and 40, 22 between 20 and 30, and 12 towns and 6 cantonments below 20. Out of this, however, must be taken 11,071, or 1·71 per cent which were registered as still-born, in which Bombay city, with 10·52 per cent of births, of number of births registered there, heads the list, whilst Kanara comes second with 5·59 per cent. The highest death rates are shown in town-circles, no less than 17 towns showing death rates of over 60 per thousand and 9 with 50 and over, whilst owing to plague the death rates at Nasik and Wai reached the appalling figures 129·59 and 109·66 per thousand. During the year the death rate from all causes in Malegaon was 75·42, whilst Poona (43·54), Belgaum (36·40), Deolali (34·21), all recorded excessive rates. The cantonments of Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar were comparatively healthy with ratios of 13·12 and 10·61 per 1000 respectively. Out of the 25,846 villages in the Presidency, 1,001 were visited by cholera of which 529 were in the central district the largest number 206 or 18 per cent, being attacked in Poona and 167 or 23 per cent in Sholapur. The total number of attacks from cholera was 23, 877 of which 13,156 were fatal. The number of deaths from small-pox was 4,289 compared with 2,752 in 1903 which, however, was over 1,000 below the decennial mean. By far the greater percentage of the deaths from small-pox occurred in children (under 1 year 33·01 per cent. and under 10 years 49 8) on which the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, observes: "This immunity of adults is due to the fact that the infectiousness of the disease is so terrible that the great majority of unvaccinated children, if they survive to adult life, must purchase immunity by undergoing the ordeal of an actual attack of small-pox itself," whilst Major Amin remarks: "Until compulsory notification of the disease coupled with compulsory vaccination is made law, these periodical outbreaks of small-pox cannot be controlled with full efficiency: "Fevers accounted for 251,330 as compared with 259,704 in 1903 and the decennial mean of 344,431. Plague comes second in the list in the cases of mortality with a total number of 223,957 deaths equal to 12·12 per 1,000 of population, but this is a decrease of 57,312 on the number of deaths in 1903, whilst "other causes and accidents" accounted for 151,133 which is almost the same as in 1903. During the year Rs. 17,55,477 out of a net income of Rs. 61,09,925, was expended on improving the water supply and drainage within Municipal limits. the incidence of taxation per head having fallen from Rs.1-14-5 to Rs.1-10-7 and the incidence of income from Rs. 2-13-2 to Rs. 2-3-10. The total number of deaths in the year showed a decrease of 46,501, or a decrease of 2·52 per 1,000.

Turning to the Port, the report states that during the year 15,111 vessels with 7,51,039 crew and passengers were examined as compared with 14,537 vessels with 79,322 crew and passengers in 1903. Of 93,345 crew and passengers of outgoing and incoming vessels, where bedding and clothing were disinfected, 8,292 were Asiatic and African members of crew who left Bombay for ports out of India, the remaining 10,450 being crew, pilgrims and passengers arriving by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred. Of the latter 2,548 were members of crew of infected ships, 739 were passengers from East African ports among whom cases of jigger were detected, 6,678 were pilgrims among whom were cases of small-pox and measles, and the remaining 488 were passengers among whom cases of plague, cholera and small-pox had occurred, 54 vessels were disinfected, 294 persons were vaccinated. During the year 15,014 outward bound vessels of all kinds were inspected covering 244,735 crew and 474,856 passengers, an increase of 541 vessels and 22,541 passengers and crew. At these inspections 33 cases of plague, 19 cases of small pox, 19 cases of chicken pox and one case of scarlatina were detected, Of the outgoing vessels 440 with 43,777 crew and 52,548 passengers left for Aden, the Red Sea and Europe; 518 vessels with 30,460 crew and 14,333 passengers for other ports out of India, and the remaining 14,056 vessels with 170,498 crew and 407,981 passengers left for Indian ports, including Burma. During the year 19 steamers and 41 native sailing craft lying in habour had on board 20 cases of plague (of whom 19 died), 7 cases of cholera (of whom 6 died), 3 cases of small-pox 7 cases of measles and 2 cases of chicken-pox. During the year 875 persons connected with shipping were admitted to the hospitals in the city. The total number of pilgrims who left for the Red Sea was 16,682 of which number 8,347 were in January and 8,335 from October to December. An increase in the staff was found to be necessary. During the year 219 deaths from cholera, 568 from small-pox and 13,538 from plague occurred in the city of Bombay. Col. Cummin, I. M. S., Health Officer of the Port, places on record his appreciation of the excellent work done by all who served under him.

IN DEFENCE OF KUROPATKIN.

A GERMAN paper contains a long and interesting article by Lieutenant-Colonel Heilmann entitled "A Word for Kuropatkin." The author has not only taken his title very seriously, but also almost literally, for he says very little indeed in regard to the unlucky General—the bulk of the article being in praise of the development and teaching of the German Army. Colonel Heilmann appears to ask military critics to reserve their judgment on the ex-Commander-in-Chief, premising that there is not yet sufficient data to qualify critics to judge properly of his leadership. The writer, however, claims for his own army an extraordinary soundness of judgment ripened by careful theoretical and practical training, but gives his comrades a perhaps not altogether unnecessary warning against expresing opinions of how very much better everything could and should be done, instead of making all possible allowances for the difficulties which the Russian Army has encountered and those which have materially affected Kuropatkin's position. The author of this paper makes a statement which should be taken to heart—that whatever is done by the leaders or by the troops can under no circumstances be viewed as a mere incident, but that such should and, indeed, must be the anticipated result of peace training and of the whole development of the Army. Colonel Heilmann very rightly lays great stress on the inculcation and training of the martial spirit, not only in the Army but in the nation.

THE Viceroy will probably prolong his stay in camp at Naldera until the rains break at Simla.

MR. MEAK, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, will take two months' leave in India a few week hence.

MR. A. K. DONALD, barrister-at-law, has been appointed acting Second Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL, to whom Great Britain and France have referred their differences in regard to Muscat, has appointed the well-known Austrian jurisconsult Professor Lammasch as supplementary Arbitrator.

THE dinner and dance of the Knights of the Black Heart at Simla Town Hall on Monday was a great success. About 150 guests were present including his Honour the Lt.-Governor, Lady Ibbekon and Count and Countess Quadt.

THE Sistan Mission had a trying time in crossing the Baluchistan desert which at this season of the year is a veritable fiery furnace. They had one casualty in an unfortunate Levy Sowar who lost himself in the pathless wilderness and could not be recovered.

THE Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, proceeds on three months' leave from the 11th July. Mr. O'Dwyer, C. S., Revenue Commissioner, officiates as Chief Commissioner; and Major C. B. Rawlinson will act as Revenue Commissioner.

THE revision of the general rules for working open lines of Railways is under consideration, and it was proposed to have a meeting of the principal officials of Railways in Poona in July for the purpose of discussing the draft rules, which have been drawn up. It has, however, been found inconvenient to have the meeting there for various reasons, one of which is the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation for the delegates of the various Railways. It is now proposed, therefore, that the meeting shall be held in Simla commencing on Monday, the 31st July.

YET another addition has been made to the immense fleet of British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co., Calcutta.) The Queda, the largest of the fleet, a turret-deckar, was launched recently, having a dead weight capacity of 12,000 tons, a cargo space of 690,000 cubic feet, and water ballast tanks holding 4,000 tons. The "Shipping World" opines that from a shipbuilder's point of view, the Queda is perhaps, most remarkable in that she has demonstrated the practicability of building a single deck steamer of such a size as 12,000 tons. It is not many years since naval architects would have scouted the idea of building a ship of the size on the single-deck principle.

A RUSSIAN tourist named Boris Reizt was climbing from Ehrwald to the Coburg Cabin when he slipped and fell from the Immer-Platte, being killed instantaneously.

AN earthquake was felt on June 1 along the whole eastern shore of the Adriatic from Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, to Albania. Telegrams from Trieste report that Skutari (Albania) was almost destroyed. Over a hundred people were killed or wounded. At Virbagar a crevasse appeared from which vapour ascended. Two persons were killed at Virbagar. At Zara, Cettinje, Cataro, and Castelnuovo houses were wrecked and people injured.—

The market gardeners and the fruit growers of central France have suffered as badly from the chills of May as their British competitors. Even in agriculture the effects are serious. Wheat cannot possibly be good, and will require a fine summer to be a fair average. Oats are already doomed to be a poor crop. As for vegetables and fruits of all kinds, such as strawberries, peaches, apricots, and grapes, they are all in a condition which places a large appreciation upon the southern crop.

"EIGHTS."

(BY E. CLERIHEW.)

SURELY never, since man invented for himself the discipline of travelling by the underground railway, had there been a day so hot.

So thought the Solicitor, as he leaned back limply in the corner of his compartment, and felt his collar crumple like saturated blotting-paper at the movement. He was wrong, of course. Such a thing as a really hot day, as the phrase is understood by the majority of the human race, is unknown in England. Nor, indeed, was it a day of unprecedented heat for England, observes the above-named writer in the "Pall Mall." It was only the fag-end of May.

But it was hot enough to have taken the energy out of the Solicitor, who had spent a busy day.

He wanted to get into a bath and stay there. But now that his work was done he had only just time to get home and prepare himself to dine with a Big Man, whose legal affairs he hoped to get into his hands. For the solicitor took the world as he found it, and it was making a mere business-machine of himself; which is a way it has.

He leaned his head back and closed his eyes. The train roared in the tunnel. The smell was pungent. The air was heavy and stale and the heat overpowering. He felt grimy and tired and dull. A great bead of perspiration rolled down his nose. It tickled slightly, but maddeningly.

Number Four put up a hand quickly to brush it away, and instantly returned it to the oar. The boat was travelling grandly. They had never done so well. As the crew came forward, each body swinging in perfect time to the rhythm set by a heaven-born stroke, they felt the light shell rushing swiftly through the water with the impetus of the last great lift of the eight oars now travelling back for another. Again they entered the stream together, with a crisp noise, instantly lost in the swirl of water rushing in behind the blades that drove through just below the surface, with steady, uniform force applied instantaneously and sustained with skill. Hands dropped and arms straightened in a flash, as if by the release of a powerful spring, and the slow, well-governed movement forward again, the wheels of the shades grinding gently along their runners as they came into play. Then the strong effort of the stroke again, the swing again, and the stroke again. It had been a long piece of rowing, but they felt it would be sinful to easy them before the look was reached. They had never gone so well, and they were throwing themselves into it.

The coach on his fat horse was silent. He dropped behind at one of the little gates on the bank, and opened it with his crop. As he cantered up again, Four noted, with the tail of his eye, that his face wore an expression of satisfaction not native to it.

The boat was lying by the bank. The crew were lying on the thick grass, among buttercups. Number Two, who had been a gymnast at school, was displaying to the rest his one social accomplishment of walking on his hands. The coach was conferring apart with the captain of the boat, who rowed at Six. The rest were doing nothing. The sun was pouring from a sky of white-flecked blue. The country, open on their side of the stream, rolled away in verdant waves to the distant ridge. On the other side of the water thick woods ran down to the edge mingling a dozen splendid greens about some masses of white blossom. Some way up the slope of the hilly bank something of a fine white house could be seen looking through the trees.

Between went the slow cool river narrow and winding, full of changing shadows reflecting a glory of sunshine in the distance; the river that Number Four told himself then again for the five-hundredth time he never would forget, while he had life in his body. He went and plunged his arms to the elbow in the stream.

What could those men be made of he thought who maintained that happiness consisted only in the pursuit and the anticipation of desired things? In all solemnity he vowed that he was tasting bliss consciously and critically tasting it and finding it good.

"We'll get in now," said the captain.

It was another day; rather hotter, and very much more nervous. The crew, who had done a very creditable preliminary spin, were lying in chairs and on benches inside the college "barge."

The top of it, like the tops of all the rest of the long line of brightly-painted house-boats, was crowded with a throng of people, more than half of them women in cool costumes, and more than half of the women young. Oddly enough, not a youth among the crew bestowed one thought upon them. Each mind was fixed upon the ordeal before them. They were tasting fearful joys; they would not have exchanged a moment of them for the happiest hour of the least disillusioned lover.

A head, the coach's, was put in at a window. "Time, I think," he said. The crew arose with alacrity, and trooped out upon the "raft." They managed to produce upon the interested and excited throng of their supporters and impression of superhuman coolness as they took their places one by one, stepping delicately upon the thin backbone of the racing shell, and fixing feet with straps to the stretcher. They sat up to their oars and were pushed off, to the sound of a great volume of cheering.

"Feel like doing it to-day?" inquired the coxswain frivolously of the crew in general.

"Look here, you men," said the captain, "if you make the bump I'll forgive you everything. The other two were easy; we simply couldn't help going up. But to-day we shall really have to try."

"Now then," squeaked the cox brutally, "Come forward! Ready! Paddle!" And the boat moved down the course toward the start. Number Four's heart was beating a little faster than he could have wished. But he told himself that every heart in every boat in the race was doing very much the same. Also he was feeling like a giant. And they were going beautifully.

Another crew, just about to be pushed off from their "barge," rattled their oars appreciatively as they swept past. It was the Head boat. Number Four noticed that Five's ears grew suddenly pink. He himself was consumed with a great gladness.

He had never felt more collected, calm, and able to achieve great things in his twenty years of life. But he was thinking of nothing in particular, except the even swing, the crushing drive against the stretcher, and the seething noise of the water as the boat rushed through it. There was another, noise too; a dull roaring from far away. He knew it was the sound of a yelling crowed of his college on the bank—but it sounded faint, distant, and not recognisably human. He knew they were racing hard; the pace was very good indeed. They were past the spot where the stroke had said he would catch "them." But there was time. . . . And then he heard a voice from the bank say, in the tone peculiar to megaphones, "Now, George." That was the stroke's name.

There was a thrill through the boat as the spurt was made. It was a furious moment, indescribable. Almost instantly Number Four felt in him the certainty that this would do it. In a few seconds the noise from the bank grew greater. They were at the crossing, coming close to the crowded bank. There were rattles; then a pistol was fired; once, twice, three times. The stroke quickened again, as the water surged strangely under the boat. They were in the wash of their prey. They had them! One great lift with the oars; another; a third—and there was a sudden jar.

There was also a squeaking noise of brakes, and the sound of a voice reciting the names of many stations to which the train would go. The Solicitor looked out of the window with a happier face, "Well I had my turn," he said to himself, "I suppose I oughtn't to complain now, though I should like to be under the shower-bath in the changing room just at this moment. . . . What days!"

It is clear that the momentous events of the war in the Far East are not to go without their echo and reflection elsewhere. The outcry in France as to the future of Indo-China, which may be described as the first-fruits of Japan's amazing victories, has stimulated the French Government in a manner that is nothing less than remarkable. Three missions of the highest significance, each independent of the other, are to be dispatched simultaneously in August to study the problems of the future in the light of the events of to-day. The minister of the Colonies goes to study defence against the yellow peril on its political side, Gen. Voyron treats it from the military standpoint, and Admiral Fournier from that of the Navy.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

JOYFUL NEWS EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio says that the Japanese are continuing their victorious advance, the Russians having been completely outflanked on both wings.

Joyful news is shortly expected.

THE SINKING OF THE ST. KILDA.

Breach of Russian Promises.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, said that Great Britain took immediate steps regarding the sinking of the St. Kilda by a Russian cruiser, and correspondence on the subject was now proceeding between the British and Russian Governments. It is, he said, a matter of which Great Britain takes a very grave view because we have received most specific assurances that no such action would again be taken by Russian cruisers.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STORES SCANDAL.

Colonel Morgan's Protest.

NO PROSECUTION OR COURT MARTIAL.

Mr. Balfour, replying to further questions, said the Public Prosecutor had informed the Government on the Butler report that there did not appear to be any case for a criminal action and it was not desirable to court-martial the suspended officers until further investigation was made.

Mr. Balfour said he was in favour of placing the matter in the hands of a Select Committee, who would examine the officers on oath and the proceedings would be public.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The solicitors of Colonel Morgan have written to Mr. Arnold-Forster, protesting in a most emphatic manner against the publication of Sir William Butler's report and declare that had Colonel Morgan or his solicitor been allowed to see the report before it was published, material mistakes would have been pointed out and a grievous error prevented.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Mr. Lowther Installed.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Mr. Lowther was installed as Speaker to day in the House of Commons.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Indian Budget comes up for discussion to-morrow in the Commons.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes run to-day :—

Sandboy	1
Karakoul	2
Pradella	3

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Result and Betting.

The following is the latest betting on the race for the Royal Hunt Cup to be run to-morrow :—

4 to 1 Sir Daniel.
15 to 2 Whitechapel
10 to 1 Pharisee
10 to 1 Csardas
100 to 8 Donnetta
100 to 7 Challenger

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The following in the result of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup run to-day :—

Andover	1
Pharisee	2
Dean Swift	3

Twenty five horses ran.

The race was won by two lengths, one and a half length separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was 10 to 1 Andover, 100 to 6 Pharisee, 33 to 1 Dean Swift.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Another Win for Lancashire.

Sussex has beaten Kent by 306 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset by an innings and 79 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts by 127 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Surrey by eight wickets.

Cambridge University has beaten the Gentlemen of England by nine wickets.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE, 21.

Mr. Parsons, Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, goes home on three months' leave from the 1st proximo.

The death occurred at Calcutta on Whit-Sunday from apoplexy of Mr. H. W. Arkell, who in August last came out from England to take charge of the Bengal Flour Mills on behalf of Mr. Balmer Lawrie and Company.

The death has occurred at Khunti, Chota Nagpore, from the same cause of Rev. Father Walter Francken, S. J., aged 75.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMING JAPANESE VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa.

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The political importance of the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess Arisugawa to England is fully recognised, and every honour due to the exalted representatives of our ally will be paid.

Admiral Neville and General Nicholson will be specially attached to their Highnesses who will be lodged at York House during their stay.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation will entertain them at luncheon in the Guildhall on the 30th inst. and various Royal and other fetes will be arranged.

Their Royal Highnesses will probably leave on the 10th July.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Bill for Dissolution of the Union.

The Swedish Rigsdag has opened. The Government has introduced a Bill asking for authority to enter into negotiations with the Norwegian Storthing to draw up a conditional settlement in the event of separation.

The Premier stated that Sweden had no interest to resort to coercion and, therefore, would rather consent to negotiate for a dissolution of the Union.

HONOURS FOR LORD CROMER.

A Combridge Degree of LL. D.

A Doctorate of Laws has been conferred on Lord Cromer at Cambridge. He had a most enthusiastic reception.

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.

TO BE MANAGED BY A COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

In the Doveton College case which has been pending before Mr. Justice Bodily, certain terms of settlement have been come to. A new Committee will be appointed to whom the receiver will make over all the properties now in his possession and the defendants will make over, to such Committee, books, accounts and other papers and documents in their possession. The defendant Mendis will account to such Committee in respect of all monies and properties which he received in his capacity as Hon. Secretary, Doveton College. Pending the appointment of such a Committee the receiver will not in any way be interfered with in management of the institution.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUND

LATEST SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The fourth list of donations to Lord Kitchener's Gurkha Relief Fund, which has just been published, brings the total received at Army Head-quarters, Simla, to Rs. 2,40,485. This sum includes Rs. 82,258 from Messrs. H.S. King and Co., London ; £50 from Messrs. Lloyds, London; Rs. 1,000 each from Messrs. Dyer and Messrs. Meakin and Co. ; Rs. 1,700 through the Chamber of Commerce, Madras ; Rs. 4,643 through G. O. C., Quetta Division ; Rs. 636 from 2/3rd Gurkhas ; Rs. 500 from Colonel Afsurulmulk, the Nizam's Forces ; Rs. 2,004 from Meerut, through the Bank of Upper India, besides a number of Military subscriptions.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Aba bin Nathaji Salunke, who was convicted by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, in April last, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon to a defenceless woman and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant, Bai Manjula, was a woman about forty years of age, and she deposed that one morning about two years ago, the precise date being 23rd March 1903 while she was returning home alone from her field, the accused accosted her in a secluded spot and made an improper proposal which she indignantly refused, giving him at the same time foul abuse. The accused infuriated by the abuse, was said to have cruelly attacked her with a sickle which he carried in his hand. He hacked her about on the forehead and temple, so that there was a deep gash on the forehead, the tip of her nose was severed and the right eye was knocked out. Then throwing her down on the ground he planted his knees on her chest and continued hacking about. As the unfortunate woman thrust her hands forward to ward off the blows she had one of her wrists fractured and several fingers cut. After perpetrating this savage assault, the accused absconded For about two years, his whereabouts could not be ascertained. A warrant was issued for his arrest and a proclamation under section 87 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but in vain. Eventually secret inquiries traced him to the village of Pundi in the Berars, where he was arrested on 9th February last and placed before the first class Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions Court. The evidence of the complainant derived coroboration from the statements of three witnesses, who saw accused running away across the stream a little while after the offence had been committed, and of two other witnesses, who arrived on the scene after hearing the complainant's cries, and who deposed that she implicated the accused as the assailant from the very first. It was also in evidence that the accused absconded from the village immediately after the offence, and no clue could be found about him for over two years. The only explanation the accused could give was that it was a conspiracy got up against him by one Balwantrao Deshpande, whose life he had provoked by refusing permission to quarry for stones in his field more than twelve years ago. The Sessions Judge considered this defence to be worthless, and sentenced accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He said he should have awarded even a more severe sentence, but he had taken into account the age of the accused and the suffering he had already endured while a fugitive from justice.

Their lordships, taking into consideration the whole of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

Mrs Ellis Rowan has been offered £15,000 by the German Government for her collection of 500 pictures of Australian flowers which has been exhibited in London, Paris Berlin, New York, and other places, and has evoked much artistic admiration. The American Government is also anxious to acquire the collection. A deputation of citizens of Melbourne, where Mrs Rowan resides, has appealed to the Government to secure the unique collection for local Nation Gallery. Mrs. Rowan, who is a sister of Lady Charles Scott, has travelled all over the Commonwealth in her quest of flowers and has met with many adventures.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Entente as Commercial Faith.

THE ROTHSCHILD INFLUENCE.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

PARIS, JUNE 2.

The Anglo-French entente cordiale has its financial as well as its sentimental aspect. How immense is the financial side of the friendship may be understood rapidly from the compendium of facts and figures upon the trade between the two countries which forms the annual report, just issued, of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. France imported from the United Kingdom last year for home consumption goods which was valued at £21,109,603 and we received from France goods which we estimated at £48,794,360. France buys more from us than she purchase from any other country. The good France procures from the United Kingdom amount now to 11 per cent. of her imports from the whole world ; and of the exports of France considerably more than one-fourth (27-2 per cent.) come to the United Kingdom. French exports to us are more than double those to Germany, and nearly five times those to the United States. France and England are the two largest partners in the commerce of Europe, since no other European country possesses so much of the produce and manufactures that we require, nor does any other European people utilise so much as the French do of the produce of British brains and labour. That is the commerce side of the entente cordiale.

Considerable interest was evinced all the world over in the death of Baron de Rothschild but nowhere more than in France whose sons are naturally most interested in Baron James, who began business in Paris in 1812. His marvellous financial ability was not hindered by too fine feeling ; he fought to win, and many victims testified to his success. Loans, banking, railways—all contributed to swell his wealth. And as his power grew, he took revenge for many old snubs. His blunt speaking often passed the limits of ordinary rudeness. He was never popular, and received little credit for his really great generosity. When he died in 1868, his second son, Alphonse, now dead came to the financial throne. Born in 1827, he had a very careful training during the lifetime of his father, and this coupled with his great financial talent, made him a worthily astute successor to Baron James. His skill was very soon tested, for when the Franco-German war ended, in 1871, the payment of the indemnity to Germany was undertaken by the Paris firm under his management. To the anxieties of this great work were added the terrors of the Commune. Baron Alphonse actually served as a volunteer on the ramparts, as he had done in 1848, to divert the anger of the Communards from so capitalistic a family as his own.

The influence of Baron Alphonse on the French Government was always considerable, but it must be remembered that pressure from the Paris firm meant pressure from the whole family. He was a great supporter of the "powers that be," and incurred great unpopularity with the French aristocracy by refusing to finance the Orleanists and Boulangists. One of the last injunctions of Mayer Anselm to his five sons was, "Remain united until the end," and, at the risk of being thought cosmopolitan, his descendants have always followed this plan, with the result that their influence is enormous. It radiates in every direction and agitates every bourse and exchange in the world. It was this influence which withheld financial help from Russia in 1891 because of the persecution of the Jews, and so assisted to form the Franco-Russian alliance, and which, later, at the time of the Fashoda crisis, did much towards making France adopt counsels of moderation. Baron Alphonse was head of the great banking house in the Rue Lafitte, Governor of the Bank of France, President of the Northern Railway of France, and a partner with his brothers in great electrical and oil-mining works. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

A Paris diplomat where knowledge of European State Politics is unsurpassed has been speaking of the relationship of France and Russia. "France" he said, "is traversing a real crisis. She has not been happy in her policy towards the ally. You have this factor in the problem. The enormous amount of French capital sunk in Russia. The late Baron Rothschild reckoned it at eleven milliards of francs, that is to say, at more than twice the war indemnity paid by France to Germany. Now, however, distasteful the alliance may be to the Republican spirit in the country, it is impossible for any Government to cut loose therefrom. Anything done politically which would weaken the hold of France upon the creditor, would be immediately hailed by the people as an act of treachery. A Government that attempted it would inevitably fall, and, perhaps, the regime with it. Knowing that, and knowing, also, that, if the war ends in the final humiliation of Russia, which is more than likely in the circumstances, the French people may whistle for their capital, and even for their interest, M. Rouvier's preoccupations may well be imagined. The "debacle," when it comes, will surpass in magnitude the affair of Panama. M. Delcasse endeavoured to stave off the evil day by supporting Russia to the utmost of his power and by interpreting the neutrality question in a manner which at least did not embarrass the movements of Rozhdestvensky. Apparently he thought by so doing that the Russian Admiral would regain the command of the sea, But he was deceived. The position of those who induced, who almost forced the French peasantry to subscribe to Russian loans is not an enviable one at this moment. The Government has lost a sincere friend and a cautious and astute adviser in the person of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. He represented the Conservative element in national finance, and his advice was always sound and sane. I am afraid that the influences which will now be exerted unchecked upon the Administration will have a contrary tendency. No doubt the French people have been cruelly deceived, and, when they awaken, there will be a heavy reckoning."

The summer has come with great suddenness. And the sun has been broiling, though happily the heat has been tempered by a pleasant breeze. The railway-stations have presented a most animated sight for everyone is going to the races at Chantilly ; they were crowded either with racegoers or people bent on spending an agreeable day at some riverine resort. The French Derby, run this afternoon at Chantilly, is one of the great "clous" of the season. It views with the Grand Steeplechase at Auteuil, which is in the calendar for next week and the Grand Prix at Longchamp, which takes place the Sunday following. Each race meeting has its especial physiognomy. The Derby has something of the character of a holiday gathering. Owners and trainers entertain largely in their villas, and the permanent residents of Chantilly, the Newmarket of the French turf, offer hospitality to their friends. The "Grand Steeple," on the other hand, is almost a garden party. It is "select" (if so vulgarised an expression be permitted) and elegant. As to the characteristics of the Grand Prix, everybody knows them. They are those of a popular fete, when the public is to be counted by tens of thousands.

The French Derby has very little analogy with the great classic event that is run at Epsom. At the tight little French town there is no great breezy stretch of down, where all the world and his wife congregate, whose green expanse is dotted with the white umbrellas of "Old Joe" and his fraternity, whose course resembles ant-hill for population, whose stands are black with all the sportsmen that London and its environs can muster of an afternoon. Chantilly, as I have said, has almost the aspect of a country meeting of Parisians in villeggiatura. The course is deliciously framed in trees ; indeed, it is on the borders of a fair forest. As you leave the station where the race specials come to a standstill, you arrive at the paddock and the special enclosure through the most delightful of greenlanes. In the cool recesses of the forest the eye rests fratefully upon patches of lily-of-the-valley, of bluebells, and a bright galaxy of woodland flowers. Women are most ardent followers of racing in France, and the paddock blossomed like a parterre of flowers with fair Parisiennes in summer costumes. Evidently the Rue de la Paix had thought its hardest to produce triumphs of the mode, and the result was a bewitching array of summer silks, of tulle, and light gauzy fabrics. As to the racing, whilst it lacked the prestige of the Blanc stable, decimated, as all the world knows, by a sudden sickness, it yet provided considerable interest, if only for the strong, element of chance in an event which was anybody's. Those persons who, for economy, shunned the journey down to Chantilly, seemed to find amusement and mild sensation in awaiting the return of the trains at the Gare du Nord.

Whilst the world whispers of the grandeurs of the Franco-Spanish fetes, there are other matters of an interesting but more intimate sort, which await us in the opening days of June. Prettiest of all these happenings is the floral fete in the Bois, which is inscribed on our social diaries for to-day and to-morrow. This year the dates have been so arranged as not to clash with the steeplechase at Auteuil, always a great occasion for the "beau monde." It is said that both the florists and the dressmakers are preparing marvels for the fete. The weather these days has proved unkind to the artists of the Rue de la Paix, so that the summer mode has halted upon the doorstep of the spring. Wherefore may be expected much novelty and sensation when it does come. Charming is the frame of the Fete des Fleurs. The carriages, fairy-argosies of flowers, pass between the shimmering lines of the Avenue des Acacias, and at every turn the eye rests delightedly upon cool vistas of green. Added to the wealth of floral beauty are the bright dresses and bright eyes of the fair belligerents. When you consider that they fight for charity, this battle of flowers is almost a holy war.

For the first time in history the Forty Immortals have honoured a woman writer by awarding her the full amount of the literary bursary known as the Prix Vitet. The annual revenue out of which the prize is paid is derived from a share in the "Revue de Deux Mondes." The happy laureate is Mme. Daniel Lesueur, whose novel, "Force du Passe," has been the literary sensation of the season. Following many precedents in French literature, Mme. Lesueur habitually signs herself "Daniel Lesueur." She has of a dozen excellent stories to her credit, which have all had considerable popularity. Just now she is completing her third volume of translated poems from Byron, and the ring of her verse shows she is no mean poetess herself. Deeply attached to English literature, Mme. Lesueur has introduced many of its gems to the knowledge of her compatriots. Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," in its French dress, is presently to appear. Amongst past winners of the Vitet prize are Francois Coppee and his fellow poet, Sully Prudhomme, Paul Bourget, Anatole France Guy de Maupassant, and Pierre Loti. A triumph, indeed, for "feminisme" is Mme. Lesueur's admission to this noble company.

A corner-table at the Cafe Anglais, where you get light on your left hand, will know its customary occupant at breakfast-time no more. M. Ambroise Janvier de la Motte will be seen there never again. He was a boulevardier-playwriter of the Meilhac type, more, famous, perhaps, as the son of his father the Janvier de la Motte of the Second Empire, who typified the "Prefet a poigne" of that dispensation financial methods and all. After the Empire Thiers had the ex-Prefet of the Eure arrested for embezzlement, and Pouyer-Quertier, then Finance Minister, got the charge dismissed, by explaining that what an austere Republic called embezzlement the Empire knew by quite another name. The elder Janvier's allocution to the Eure: "L'Empereur est le pere des pompiers—de tous les pompiers," remains his best title to immortality.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HARI RAMCHANDRA BHATWADEKER.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order was extended for two months.

RE VELJI NATHA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. D. Davar opposed the application on behalf of a creditor and said this was the insolvent's fifth petition to get the benefit of the Act. All his previous petitions were dismissed for want of prosecution. Counsel further said that the insolvent had been sued in the High Court as a trustee, and in that case he had made a vexatious defence, and the Court had ordered him to pay the costs. He had not paid the costs. The application was refused.

RE SAVAKSHA SORABJI.

On the application of Mr. Dalysett, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MOOSABHOY ABDUL ALI SHIHARI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Strangman appeared on behalf of Messrs. Edwart Latham and Company, and opposed the application on the grounds that the schedule was incomplete, that insolvent had failed to account for his immovable property at Kapadvanj, that he had started business in Bombay without capital and traded with the monies and goods of his creditors, and that he had handed over some of his goods in Bombay to one Shaikbhai Essabhai in order to defraud his creditors. The insolvent denied the truth of all these allegations His lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides granted the usual interim order.

RE FARDUNJI DADABHOY BATHENA.

Mr. Rustam Wadia appeared on behalf of Hormusji Rattanji Umrigar, an opposing creditor, and applied that the insolvent's petition be dismissed with costs. He said that on the 3rd May last a rule was issued calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account with the Official Assignee. Since then the insolvent had informed the creditor that he did not wish to proceed with his petition. The application was granted.

RE MARGARET ROCHE.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE BALLOOBHAI SAHALCHAND.

Mr. J. Davar appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor and applied for a rule calling upon the insolvent to shows cause why he should not amend his schedule and deposit his books of account. The rule was granted.

RE ABDUL LATIF ABDUL WAHED.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted one month's extention of his interim order and leave to amend his schedule and serve notices.

RE DINSHAW DESSABHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedules and to serve notices.

RE NUSSERWANJI C. DUMASIA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted one month's extension of his interim order and leave to amend his schedule and to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges: Nowroji Jamsetji, Dathiwalla; Pandoo Balloo Sote and others; Kanji Nensey Naroone; Habibkhan Azamkhan; Moosa Mahomed Memon; and Shaik Abdulla Shaik Chotu.

TO THE man who is unfamiliar with the ways of the Turf there is something startling, a writer in the "Grand Magazine" says, in the largeness of the sums staked on the speed of horses. Had Gaper won the Derby of 1843 Lord George Bentinck would have been £150,000 the richer; but though Gaper was not even among the first three the race put £30,000 into Bentinck's pocket. In a single twelve months, two years later, Lord George's net winnings by betting reached the enormous sum of £100,000. John Gully, in partnership with Robert Ridsdale, brought off many big coups, including £63,000 on St. Giles for the Derby, and £45,000 won for them by Margrave in the St. Leger. Mr. Merry added £70,000 to his bank balance by Thormanby's Derby win; Sir Joseph Hawley netted £80,000 on Beadsman; Mr. Chaplin £100,000 on Hermit; and Mr. Naylor an equal amount on Macaroni.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. The were also present: Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. G. Jell, Mr. Jaffar Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary

PURCHASE OF A STEAM ROLLER.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of a twelve and a half ton steam roller the following firms had submitted tenders:—Messrs Marshall Sons and Co., Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Messrs John Fleming and Co., Messrs. Jessop and Co., and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The Commissioner in forwarding the quotation of the tenders requested the sanction of the Committee to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs Marshall Sons and Co. amounting to Rs. 6,255. The lowest tender was that of Messrs John Fleming and Co., amounting to Rs. 5,934 for a roller manufactured by Messrs Thomas Green and Sons. The Executive Engineer, however, considered that this roller was not equal to that manufactured by Messrs Marshall Sons and Co., and therefore recommended the acceptance of the tender of that firm which was the next lowest.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved that the Commissioner's recommendation be accepted.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved as an amendment that the consideration of the subject be postponed and that in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to send for the Executive Engineer to explain to the Committee in what respects the rollers manufactured by Messrs Marshall, Sons and Co., were superior to those manufactured by Messrs Thomas Green and Sons.

On a division the amendment was lost.

Mr. Baptista moved another amendment to the effect that the lowest tender be accepted.

The amendment on being voted upon was also negatived and the original proposition to accept the tender of Messrs, Marshall Sons and Co was carried.

RETURN OF DEPOSIT.

The Committe considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have to forward herewith a statement showing the quantity of cast iron pipes etc., which Messrs. John Fleming and Company have to supply under their contract for pipes, etc., for the diversion of the Vehar Main, the quantity supplied by them and the balance remaining to be delivered. It will be seen from the last column of the statement that the value of the pipes etc., that have yet to be delivered amounts to Rs 2,625-1-0. Messrs. John Fleming and Company have applied for the return of their deposit minus the value of the supply that has yet to be made. The deposit amounts to Rs. 31,500 and the Executive Engineer considers that a retention of Rs. 3 000 will amply suffice to cover the cost of the articles that have yet to be supplied. I agree with the Executive Engineer and request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the deposit of Messrs. John Fleming and Company being returned to them minus Rs. 3,000."

It was resolved to return to deposit to Messrs. John Fleming and Company, minus Rs. 3,000.

The Committee then adjourned.

BOMBAY VS. AHMEDABAD MILLS.

A COMPARISON.

A Retired Mill Manager writes:—Ahmedabad ranks next to Bombay in point of cotton spinning and manufacturing. It is, however, interesting to note the difference both in the internal and external management of the mills, and their ultimate results. An average Bombay mill agent is more a financier of the concern he is managing, whilst his Ahmedabad compeer is both a financier and a hard-working unit in the practical working of the mill. The latter sticks to the mill from morning to evening, while the pleasure-seeking Bombay mill agent attends for a couple of hours or so at the mill on certain days only, for mill management in many cases forms only a part of a mill-agent's business in Bombay. An Ahmedabadi makes it his sole occupation. In fact, most of the cotton spinning and weaving concerns there are got up by persons of limited means on the strength of a fairly good knowledge of cotton manufacturing, both in its industrial and commercial branches. Thus in the internal working there is a considerable difference in economies compared with the office establishment charges which a Bombay mill agent has to meet by virtue of custom if not of necessity. There is also a difference in quality of labour as well. Bombay labour being considered better in point of quality, though slightly dearer than Ahmedabad, which has a slight advantage in the lower cost per pound of yarn and cloth in working. Another advantage worth noting is the better cotton available in Ahmedabad as compared with Colaba. Ahmedabad spins about ten counts finer yarns on the average than Bombay.

So far for the average intelligence and hard working qualities of the Ahmedabad millowner as compared with an average Bombay millowner. The commercial morality, however, of the average Bombay millowner is considered better, than that of his compatitor in Ahmedabad, who has a less critical customer among the ignorant villagers a couple of hundred miles around. In Ahmedabad short reeling is the order of the day to the extent of five to six counts; short weight in bundles from four to fourteen ounces is never considered a sin; competition in damping the yarns from four to five per cent. under the pretext of conditioning is bragged about in their ordinary conversation; in preparing various kinds of cloths 90 to 110 per cent. size on warps is almost the order of the day, making up a further complement in the damping and filling machines after the cloth is prepared. All this, no doubt, requires skill and ingenuity, but it represents a heavy loss to their customers. It must not be understood, however, that this practice gives the Ahmedabad mill owners any extra margin of profit on the goods thus produced, as the average rates realized and extra cost incurred in sophistication, leave them about the same margin to the good on the whole as is obtained in Bombay. Bombay superior cloth such as is prepared at the Manockjee Petit, the Century, the Morarjee, and the Swadeshi Mills, leaves a better margin of profit with forty to fifty per cent. size than that of Ahmedabad prepared from finer warps and wefts with 100 per cent. size. The former class of goods holds the markets for years and years when once introduced, against the doubtful reputation of the other goods. It may be right enough to say that "they produce to meet the requirements of the customers," but we have to remember that there is such a thing as training the customers to the production of honest and durable goods. In fact, there could have been no difficulty in so doing, had the Ahmedabadis chosen to do so. Let us hope, however, that the Bombay millowners may not give way to this habit, as the ultimate result of such practice is almost sure to be disastrous. In fact, the introduction of the evil practice of short reeling in Bombay is due in a great measure to Ahmedabad, owing to the sheer necessity of competition.—"Indian Textile Journal."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

A Gentleman	Loveridge, Mr W J
Briggs, Lt Col H B	Maidment, Major and Mrs and 3 children
Blockley, Mr F F	Muir Lt M A
Boscombe, Mr W W	Schwenk, Mr S L
Davis, Mr J	Stuart, Mr O A R
Fullerton, Mr H N	Stuart, Mr P
Grant, Lt H de B	Stuart, Mrs
Halifax, Mr H W	Stuart, Miss M
Irving, Miss E K	Ward, Mr L B
Loosemore, Mr T G	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bonnard, Mr A	Mare, Mr W A
Crichton, Mr and Mrs J B	Marshall, Mr W
Carter, Mr R E	Morris, Mr W
Forbes, Major J L	Moore, Mr G
Haukin, Mr A	Rice, Mr S
Holloway, Mr R	Rice, Mrs
Jupe, Mr P	Ransome, Mr H E
Kennington, Capt G B	Smallwood, Mr G V
Lewis, Lt C M C	Yule, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI

Bliss, Capt J A	Oswald, Major W A
Haukin, Dr E H	Pedler, Mr A
Hankin, Mr A C	

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Baker, Mr L G	Edwards, Mr E W

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Wyndham, Lt

MR. JAMES HANDMARCH, who died recently at Ryton, near Newcastle, has left a fortune amounting to nearly £120,000. He started life as a pit-boy at West Moor Colliery, Northumberland, and afterwards became a house-agent, amassing his wealth in property speculations.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LAEGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

A WELL-CONTESTED game was witnessed last evening when the Bombay Gymkhana met a team of the Yorkshire Regiment in connection with the League competitions. There was a larger gathering of spectators than usual on the ground and this may be attributed partly to the fact that the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was in attendance, and partly to the fact that a more even contest was anticipated than had been the case in most of the contests in connection with the past League matches. The game commenced in favour of the Yorkshires who made several invasions into the Gymkhana territory, but every attempt to score was foiled by the Gymkhana back division sending the sphere into touch before it got into too dangerous a position. Just ten minutes before the half time whistle was sounded the Yorkshires annexed the first goal of the evening. The second half again commenced in favour of the Yorkshires, but they were soon repulsed and the Gymkhana, pulling themselves together, made several dashing rushes, but unfortunately failed to score. A quarter of an hour after the resumption, the Military added a second goal. This caused the prospects of the Civilians to look rather gloomy. Despite all their efforts they failed to score, and the Colaba team left the field victorious by the following margin :—

Yorkshire Regiment	2 Goals
Bombay Gymkana	Nil

The game this afternoon will be between the Royal Artillery and the Government Telegraph.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

CONCERT AND DANCE.

JUDGING from the large number of people who were present at the Taj Mahal Hotel last night for the dance, the new form of enterprise by the Manager, Mr. Douche, has caught on in Bombay. For the modest outlay of six rupees in the case of a gentleman and four in that of a lady, the visitors were treated to a pleasant concert, a recherche supper, and a most enjoyable dance. The music was of a light order, eminently suitable to the present climatic conditions, and at about 10-30 an adjournCent was made to the glass verandah where supper was served, Dancing started shortly after 12 and was kept up with great spirit until 1 o'clock. The unanimous opinion of the visitors on leaving was decidedly complimentary to the organiser of the festivities who has assured the success of future gatherings of a like nature.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The "Indian Spectator" observes: It is painful to read the papers laid on the Editors' Table regarding the allegations made in that press some time ago by an "ex-patient" of St. George's Hospital, concerning the treatment of patients in the small-pox wards. The explanation submitted by the Physician in charge leaves the impression that the ex-patient had only too good grounds to complain, though he must have exaggerated, through ignorance perhaps, more than through resentment. The Officiating Surgeon-General's report was far from exculpating, and the Government's final pronouncement is that 'although the complaints are exaggerated and took inadequate account of the difficulties to be contended with in meeting a sudden emergency, there were defects which might have been prevented by closer supervision." The Government is to be thanked for the notice it has taken of criticism in the press; the Physician concerned is to be sympathised with for his damaged reputation; and the ex-patient may be congratulated on the service he has rendered to his successors in the ward.

RANADE ECONOMIC INSTITUTE.

Referring to the proposed establishment of an Economic Institute to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the "Rast Goftar" says:—The promoters of the Ranade Memorial movement have resolved to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman by the establishment of an Economic Institute to be named after the great patriot. The aims and objects of the institute are manifold, among them being the collection of information regarding past and present industrial undertakings and future industrial possibilities of India, and sending scholars possessing superior qualifications in scientific and technical knowledge to Europe, America, and Japan for the purpose of acquiring proficiency in the art of utilising the raw products of this country. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who is Honorary Secretary of the Memorial Fund has been able to get about a lakh of rupees subscribed for the purpose of which about forty thousand rupees have been paid; but the remainder of the promised amount is not forthcoming. The Municipality of Poona, where the institute is to be established, has promised its unstinted support.

STANDARD TIME.

The "Rast Goftar" does not approve of the objection to the adoption of standard time made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and observes: The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has by a small majority of five decided to continue to observe local time from the 1st proximo, in preference to the standard time, which will be generally adopted on the railways and telegraph offices throughout the country. Calcutta and Karachi have wisely agreed to observe the standard time, and Madras will probably follow their good example. The action of the local Chamber will not facilitate the adoption of the standard time by the Bombay Government. If public opinion, however, asserts itself unmistakeably in favour of standard time the hands of the Government would be considerably strengthened, and notwithstanding the opinion expressed by a majority of the Chamber, they would adopt the same time in all their offices. There ought not to be any conflict between local and standard time in Bombay, particularly when other cities have already adopted the latter.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: So even the powerful Chamber of Commerce is a house of divided against itself. And not even the able advocacy of its officialised Chairman was strong enough to bring round the irreconcilables who, with sufficient common sense, refuse to have anything to do with the new-fangled "Standard" time as against Nature's own. But what of the large native public? Does the Government think that it is entirely a community which might be set aside as having no sentiments and ideas on the matter? Is the Chamber alone a representative body that it should be consulted? But in these days of Carzonic Imperialism what else could the Indian community expect? He has openly told them that they are untruthful, prone to exaggeration and unfit for any political advancement. Aye, what little they got through the lunacy of some Liberal statesmen of the past half a century was a great mistake.

The "Gujerati" observes: From the 1st July next Standard time will be introduced on all railways in India. Standard Time will be, nine minutes in advance of railway time, in other words, railway time will be thirty-nine minutes in advance of present local time. Even the difference of exactly thirty minutes between the solar and railway time causes not a little confusion. But the confusion will be increased tenfold by the introduction of this new fad, instead of thirty minutes thirty-nine minutes will have to be added to the local time or substracted from the railway time. What this means for the generality of the travelling public can be realized by those who know how even under the present system a good many passengers are inconvenienced and perplexed. The solar time is really the true time which regulates the affairs of each Indian household and commercial life of the city, and the mere introduction of Standard Time will not induce the people to lessen or increase the hours of their business.

THE PROPOSED OVERBRIDGES QUESTIONS.

The "Indu Prakash" calls the agitation regarding the Kennedy Sea Face a scandal and remarks: It is not possible to conceive of an agitation more substantial and more unreasonable than is that which has arisen in regard to the B. B. & C. I. R. line from Grant Road to Colaba. The mysteries into which a contemporary has gone over the question, and the vapourings to which he has extended the hospitality of its columns, make up an amusing illustration of how mare's nests can be successfully reared up and human being may sometimes be induced to take complete leave of rational facultyy. But sectional journalists and contributors to their columns have the right of sometimes going completely astray. Not so, however, sober and responsible public bodies; and therefore it was a painful surprise to us to see the local Chamber of Commerce giving in hurry the unreasoning outcry made against the railway line from Grant Road by

Colaba. We are glad to find that the Improvement Trust and the Corporation have shown greater circumspection. So far as we can judge, neither of these two bodies is likely to countenance the preposterous proposal to cut off completely the railway on the Kennedy Sea Face. They have not shewn the hot haste of the Chamber of Commerce. The telling figures which our contemporary of the "Bombay Gazette" gave to show the enormous traffic going on the line ought to convince every unbiassed mind that nothing could be a greater calamity to lakhs of rich and poor persons than the stopping of the railway at Grant Road.

The Gujerati remarks ;—We do not wish to emulate the example of a contemporary who having encouraged undignified and baseless attacks on the Corporation sagely pronounces that the tone of the debate at Monday's meeting of that body in connection with the proposed railway overbridges was as it should be. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the Corporation took no notice of them and proceeded to dispose of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's motion in a business-like spirit. A representative Committee has been appointed to consider the question of erecting an overbridge at the Marine Lines Station. The Committee will have now to consider the whole question of overbridges and we take it that no one-sided decision will be arrived at in response to the spurious and interested agitation that has been set up. From the proceedings of the City Improvement Board also it seems that the Trustees are in favour of an overbridge north of Charni Road Station. At any rate they were not prepared to eagerly vote in favour of all sorts of proposals to meet the views of those who have raised a hue and cry over what they call the Queen's Road Scandal. We stated last week that the idea of cutting off the railway line at Grant Road was preposterous, as it would cause incalculable inconvenience to the travelling public and impede the expansion of the city northwards. It is well known what little consideration Indian women receive at the hands of the present Tramway Company. They have actually to wait sometimes for half an hour or more in the hot sun, or at a late hour in the evening or when it is raining, before they get seats. Imagine the same monstrous thing happening if the wild proposal to stop the railway line at Grant Road is given effect to. It would be an intolerable situation for both women and children. Then the position of mill operatives and other poor labourers has to be carefully considered. How heavy the passenger traffic is between Colaba and Virar and intermediate stations is placed beyond doubt by the figures which the "Bombay Gazette" has published on the subject.

MORE THAN A DEFEAT—RUINED HOPES.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

The following, states Reuter, are some of the comments of the French press on the destruction of the Russian fleet.

"Echo de Paris": "The battle of Tsushima is more than a defeat—it is the ruin for the present at any rate of Russia's hopes."

The "Journal": "It would be idle to attempt to minimise the importance of the disaster; Russia has lost the game—the command of the sea, the importance of which the Russians realised too late was the dominating factor of the war. It has now passed once and for all to Togo's fleet."

The "Figaro": "A striking and conclusive victory has been gained by Admiral Togo's ships. The news will be particularly painful to us who are the allies of Russia, but the whole of Europe will receive with some apprehension for the future the fresh success of ambitious Japan, the glorious champion of the yellow races."

The "Gaulois": "Will Rojdestvensky reach Vladivostok? After his magnificent voyage he has earned the homage of men of heart, and we offer to this vanquished Admiral the laurel-wreath of the brave."

The "Republique Francaise": "It is Russia's duty no longer to nurse illusions. If she will listen at last to the dictates of reason we hope and believe that she will not pay too dearly for her prudence. To confess her helplessness is implicitly to appeal to European solidarity. The greater the pretensions of the yellow race the stronger would this sentiment be. When the last gunshot has been fired the Far Eastern question will cease to be exclusively a question for the Russians and the Japanese."

The "Petit Parisien": "Russia has lost this game as she has lost the previous ones. She will not for that admit her final defeat, and will very probably persist in attempting to avenge herself on land. Her real line of communications, which is the Trans-Siberian Railway, remains after all intact."

The "Gil Blas": "The Baltic Fleet is at the bottom of the sea, resting tranquilly in annihilation, with the military prestige and renown of all the Russias."

The "Siecle": "We lose in security the equivalent of what Russia loses in strength, for the helplessness of our allies renders precarious an alliance in which we have perhaps placed too many hopes and dreams; but it is precisely for us, who by our sympathy are Russia's companions in misfortune, to call 'Enough.'"

The "Petite Republique": "Let us hope that this will be the end of these horrible butcheries. Great Britain will intervene with Japan; while French diplomacy will make the Russians understand that the war has lasted long enough and that it is time for them, for their country, and for the world that they should come to their senses."

The "Humanite": "The mastery of the Pacific has now been taken from the Russians by Togo as completely as the mastery in Manchuria was taken from them by Oyama at Mukden last March."

The "Aurore": "Will they at last understand at St. Petersburg that the time has come to make peace? When, after a year and a half of war, a country has not been able to gain the least appearance of success it ought to renounce all idea of revenge. But is it not doing too much honour to the counsellors of Nicholas II, to suppose that they will ever suspect it?"

The "New York Tribune" says, in an editorial article, states Reuter: "Trafalgar was fought a hundred years ago. This was the greatest naval battle in the century both in strength of flotillas and importance of the issues involved, and it was won almost as sweepingly and at a far less proportionate cost."

The "Sun" says "After the latest of the most overwhelming disasters which have befallen Russia in uninterrupted succession on sea and land since the war began, the time has manifestly arrived for peace suggestions from Washington."

The "World" argues that the Japanese are not the only victors; "From end to end of the huge Russian Empire, ill-cemented by broken pledge and ancient liberties, downtrampled millions will privately rejoice at the confounding of their oppressors."

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM.

Sir Clements R. Markham, who has just retired from the presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, began life as a midshipman in the old days of sailing-ships, and his love of travel dates from that period writes an evening home paper. One of his earlist expeditions was to the Artic regions, where he served under Commodore Austen in his search for Franklin, Lieutenant McClintock, who became famous afterwards as a successful Artic explorer, was one of the party. They found the graves of three of Franklin's men who had died during the first winter of the expedition. It was on this occaseon that McClintock first began his system of forming depots along the line of march—a plan which has been followed by every Artic traveller since. When the expedition returned to England Mr. Markham (as he then was) resigned his commission. As a matter of fact he had been inflamed by Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," of which a copy had been among the books of the ship, and he determined to devote himself to the study of the Inca remains. How well he succeeded all the world knows for he is the acknowledged authority on the subject, about which he has written several books and a dictionary. Among other contributions, perhaps the most curious is the translation of a play called "Ollanta," which used to be performed by the Incas in the days of their glory.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.

The Rev. W. Carlile, head of the Church Army has appointed a man who committed a murder to be his personal attendant and manservant.

In an interview Mr. Carlile stated that the murderer was only sixteen years old when he committed the crime. His mother was led into drunken habits by another woman, and the son watched the gradual down fall of his mother with gathering fury, until one day he killed the woman with a poker.

The youth was sentenced to be hanged, but in view of the extenuating circumstances, a reprieve was granted, and after serving fifteen years' penal servitude he has been released.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Fort offices of the Company, in Rampart Row, Mr. R. A. Willis, presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the directors' report for the year ending 31st of March last, said:—When this Company was formed and the transfer from the old Company was about to be completed, it was examined that owing to the death of Mr. Fakirchand Premchand, one of the old Trustees the wording of the authorisation to the Trustees had become invalid, and a new authorisation from the debenture-holders had to be obtained. Meanwhile the delay enabled certain debenture-holders, who had acquired some debentures only in 1904, to commence legal proceedings in the High Court to prevent the sale going through. These parties had no alternative scheme. Eventually a fresh meeting of the debenture holders was held under the orders of the Court; the fresh authorisation was passed; it was confirmed by the High Court; and at length, in May last, the legal title was completed. These were the difficulties of the Board. The law was always uncertain and uncertainty quenched enterprise. Under the circumstances, the result of the first year's working would be admitted to be more than satisfactory, the net profits showing nearly 14 per cent., for the year's working upon the paid-up capital. Had the sums set aside for depreciation, debenture interest and renewals, been included in the net profits, after the fashion usual in Bombay, an even better percentage of earnings could have been shown. It would be seen by the report that certain improvements immediately necessary had been made already; but the past year had in reality hardly benefitted by the new flasks ordered, which began to arrive only early this year. The improved process for manufacturing the gas had also not been commenced, partly for the reasons given, and partly owing to the severe strain on the General Manager and staff in endeavouring to keep pace with the rapidly increasing trade of the Company. Their sales for the year ended 31st March last showed a moderate increase over the previous year, and the shareholders would be interested to hear that the first two months of the current year were a record in the history of the business, the sales for April and May 1905 showing an increase of 22 per cent over those of the corresponding months in 1904. Although it was not safe to prophesy in business, he had confidence in their future developments. Their profits, it was hoped would be augmented by the sale of Oxygen Gas, which they had lately taken in hand, and, which so far not only promised to be a sort of profit to the Company, but also a boon to the medical profession, enabling them to utilise the gas as a restorative in serious cases of illness at a comparatively reasonable cost.

The directors' report, already published, was then adopted.

A dividend of Rs. 7 per share was declared. Messrs. J. B. K. Macbeth and J. M. Payne were re-elected directors and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 300. Votes of thanks were then rendered to Messrs. R. W. P. Pennington, the Manager and F. Hogan, the Secretary for their indefatigable services during the year and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

CALCUTTA TO CAPETOWN.

Railway projects for linking up East and West find expression just now in many quarters. There is the dream of a Calcutta to Cairo line, which, as we said recently, may some day place Calcutta and Cape Town in direct railway communication with Cairo as half-way house. Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in his new work, "The Empire of the East," insists in at least three places in the book, on the necessity of a railway along the southern shore of the Mediterranean, through Egypt, down and across Arabia to Ormuz, whence the traveller would take steamer to Persia, Belochistan, India, North Tonkin, and Hong Kong, a branch line going to Singapore in order to get in touch with Australian traffic. Meanwhile a scheme for the reconstruction of the railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec from Salina Cruz to Coatzacoalcos has been explained by Sir Weetman Pearson in an interview. Mexico is apparently prepared to throw down the gauntlet to Panama and to oppose excellent railway facilities to the canal which the United States have to complete. Sir Weetman Pearson thinks the railway will turn the Salina Cruz-Coatzacoalcos route into one of the most important enterprises in the would and that much of the traffic which now goes by the Suez Canal, and Cape Horn will be diverted. The Americans may not like it, but prophecies of this sort are not necessarily infallible. The Siberian Railway was going to revolutionise traffic; the Russo-Japanese War was its immediate achievement.

ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN MERCHANT.

Daniel O'Leary, 27, a hawker, was charged on remand at the West London police-court on June 3 with committing a violent assault on Sir William B. Hudson, an Indian merchant residing at 31 Russell-road, Kensington. The prosecutor was going to the post to despatch some letters to India when the prisoner, who had a basket of plants on his head, blocked his path and asked him to purchase some flowers. Being in a hurry, Sir William brushed past the man, but the latter persisted in pushing his basket in his face. The prosecutor told him to take the flowers away, and poked the basket aside with his stick whereupon the prisoner, who was under the influence of drink raised the basket aloft and brought it down with all his force on the gentleman's head, following it up with a violent blow delivered with his fist in Sir William's eye. The prosecutor had to take refuge in a shop, where his face was bathed. Prisoner, who was described by the police as a most violent man, was sentenced to two months' hard labour

THE NEWEST PROFESSION.

An entirely new and lucrative profession was described by Mr. Labouchere, recently in the House of Commons on the vote for the salary of the President of the Local Government Board, the debate on which dealt almost exclusively with the motor peril.

"When in Italy recently," said the hon. gentleman, "I had a motor-car, and I engaged a chauffeur. The first week he ran over someone; the second week he ran over someone else; and the third week he reported the incident. I had to pay the fines and indemnities, so I said to a friend of mine, 'I shall have to get rid of this man.' 'Oh,' said the friend, 'What's his name?' I told him, and he said, 'Ah! I know the man. He was employed by a friend of mine and did the same thing. He sticks his family in the way.'"

When the loud laughter had subsided Mr. Labouchere went on to say that the accidents at once ceased when he told the chauffeur that he would have to pay the fines and indemnities himself in the future.

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

On the recomendation of the Director of Public Instruction, a total sum of Rs. 1,28,676 has been granted to the District Boards of the Province for the expenditure by them on primary schools during the current financial year.

A meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University has been called for Monday the 26th instant, in the Senate Hall to consider the revised regulations prepared under the Indian Universities Act. As a large mass of papers have to be dealt with it is expected that the meeting will last the whole day, with an hour's interval for lunch. Fifty-four amendments have been proposed and seconded by various Fellows and these will be discussed one by one.

The Committee of Native gentlemen appointed at the end of last year to advise the United Provinces Government on the subject of female education has sent in its report, which is now published in the Provincial Gazette. In order that all points of view may receive sufficient consideration the Lieutenant-Governor has refrained from passing orders upon the report and invites suggestions thereon. The Committee are of opinion that under the present condition of affairs it is necessary, among other things, to supplement the regular school system by a large supply of peripatetic governesses. At the same time they recommend that the school system should continue to be developed, and that there should be no relaxation in the effort to open new schools and to draw girls into them.

THE CARNIVOROUS CORVINE.

Horace Hutchinson writing in the "Westminster" says:—It may have been noticed that the moral character of the rook forms the topic of a good many recent letters in papers devoted to country affairs; and, while some kind-hearted people seem to be engaged in a charitable effort to whitewash him, the doubt of the present writer is whether even those who impute to him the blackest villainy paint him as darkly as his true hues warrant. I am very far from saying that every rook is a blood-guilty criminal. I am certain that there are innocent rooks, even as there are a few innocent men and women; rooks that feed mainly, if not exclusively, on grain and grubs, like men and women who feed, morally and physically, on grape-nuts. I am not concerned now in the hopeless task of defending the rook in the agricultural interest. As an agriculturist he is past even praying for, and ever since Mr. Tegetmeier's investigations the desperate nature of his case has been fairly conceded. The present controversy is first concerned with him as an egg-stealer and egg-sucker. Of this offence I am convinced that there are many rooks quite guiltless, but in some countries in dry seasons both rooks and jackdaws, finding moist food scarce have taken to egg-sucking ways when occasion has offered, and have not departed from them even when a more kindly season has removed the sharp edge of the temptation. It is the old story, they had formed a habit, and, when the occasion for the habit went they did not quit the habit and not only did they not quit it but they seem to have bequeathed it to their unfortunate posterity so that these have to be regarded really as a kind of submerged tenth as Mr. Charles Booth might call them, of the corvine kind. Born amidst criminal influences, they were fated criminals even from the egg. It is a sad story.

I am quite certain, though, that there are still sadder things to tell. The whole clew of corvine villainy has not yet been unwound. Not only will the rook (of the jackdaw I cannot speak so confidently, but I hold him blackly suspect) steal the eggs and suck them, but he will also—numbers of him do—kill the young birds and eat them. I know it will come as a shock to many gentle people to hear such dreadful things, but the most dreadful part of them is just that they are true. The evidence is abounding. Two hundred and fifty odd of dead young chickens killed by rooks (I do not say that I can bring an eye-witness to swear to the manner of death of each single one of these but the evidence is enough to satisfy a jury) are the pieces of sad testimony that can be produced from one chicken farm alone in a single season. The present season has been a very bad one for this class of offences, and no doubt the rook would plead in mitigation that the soil has been so dry and hard that it has been almost impossible to obtain a sufficiency of soft succulent food just at the time when the young brood especially wanted it. It is a plea that has to be admitted for what it may be worth in passing sentence but it does not alter facts or bring back to life any young chickens. I am quite sure that most people fail to realise the carnivorous nature of some of the corvine kind. Of course in the case of some it is frankly confessed. The raven is known to be a fleshfeeder; the carrion-crow has been given such a bad name that he might as well be hanged at once, and is hanged whenever taken; and the "hoodie" is not a mite better than his black brother. But the rook and the jackdaw, the jay and the magpie—all these the majority of people seem to look upon as very petty offenders indeed beside these others and that they are no so universally blood-guilty I am willing enough to admit, but I also affirm that they do a good deal more of killing of young birds than is commonly thought. The jay I have caught absolutely red-handed with his young bird (of the blackbird kind—so not a very small bird, as birds go, and not with such very defenceless parents to protect him) actually in his bloodstained bill; and he dropped it very unwillingly when I startled him. He was a hardened villain. Moreover, he came back as soon as my back was turned and picked up the bleeding little corpse again. He was one only of the brood that he thus took. He took them all, one after the other; and all this in spite of the most terrific expostulation on the part of the poor blackbird parents. There was a tremendous fracas in the woodland. But the jays—there was a pair of them—did not care a bit for the protests of the blackbirds. The young birds were killed with a scientific stab of the bill behind the head—it was not this jay's first act of butchery. Of course I should not believe all this if I had not seen it and heard it; and of course no one who reads it will believe it. But that does not matter; what matters is that it really is true; and even that perhaps does not matter very much, but it makes it more interesting than if the whole tale were fiction. I cannot say that I have ever seen a magpie actually taking young birds from a nest but no one is likely to deny the eggstealing propensities of the magpie, and it is a very suspicious fact that if you present him with a lately killed young bird he knows just as well what to do with it as most of us know what to do with a nicely cooked quail or snipe. It does not appear to strike him as offering any novel problem for his solution and it is hard to think that he is now seeing a newly killed young bird for the first time. He pulls it to bits artfully and consumes it with ready gusto. If he will not kill young birds for himself he is at all events appreciative of them when someone else has killed them for him, and with his useful beak and other very adequate weapons for their butchery it is hard to believe him quite guiltless.

The magpie, however, does not matter much, because he is nowhere very numerous in England. It is noticeable, too, that he is seldom in any numbers where jays are common. Perhaps the two are too much alike in their tastes to make good neighbours. In parts of the West of England where magpies are very plentiful jays are quite scarce. In the Eastern Counties, and perhaps generally, the proportion between the two kinds is reversed. Jays are kept more or less in repression by much trapping and shooting and extermination of their nests. The jackdaw's character I do not wish to blacken unduly. It is only in certain parts that he has so increased as to be a pest and only in certain parts that he has developed a very marked tendency even towards the minor vice, of egg-stealing, but the rook is ubiquitous and he is multitudinous. He is a nice fellow, too (many criminals are attractive) with his caw which sounds so homelike and his aerial parliaments and the many more or less incredible legends that are narrated of him and that endear him whether we believe them or not. But his character is bad beyond redemption. It really could not be much worse. The only saving clause about him is that there are exceptions, rooks that are not eaters of small fowl and of immature fowl in the egg; but even their character, as has been said, is desperate from the agricultural point of view. I hate to have to say it, but I fear it is only sober fact that if we were to act with any practical wisdom we should shoot every rook that chanced to come within range when we had a gun in hand. Almost everybody shoots a jay on sight—and a jay at all events, does the farmer no harm—many men find it very hard to spare a kestrel; yet if in their company you were to shoot a rook you would very likely be charged with an act of needless cruelty to an innocent person. The innocency of the rook is a mythical quality, only to be attributed to him by those who have given absolutely no study to his ways. It is most distasteful to be writing to suggest the shooting of a bird commonly spared; it would be so much more pleasant to be suggesting the sparing of a bird commonly shot; but the offence of the rook is really very rank, and, if we are to preserve any sense of just proportion at all, he ought to occupy a very exalted place in the list of vermin.

FLEET RESERVE MEN.

In pursuance of the Admiralty policy of keeping the British Navy permanently on war footing, it has been decided to dispense gradually as vacancies arise with the services of practically all the Fleet Reserve men employed in the dockyards and allied establishments. These men, in the Portsmouth command, number fully 2,000 men, and the order will apply to all naval ports alike, but there will be no wholesale discharges, the men being sent away gradually, to prevent hardship being occasioned. The reason for the decision of the Admiralty is that in case of mobilisation the men would be wanted at once to man ships, and their withdrawal from shore employment at such a time would seriously disorganise work in the dockyards, where the ranks would be depleted at a critical time.

The last breath of dying winter is being felt in Italy, especially in the Cadore region. Throughout the province there has for a day or two past been a very low temperature, and in some exposed parts a fall of snow, which lies to a considerable depth. The barometric indications promise little improvement, and June finds these spots clothed in the white mantle of December.

AT THE DERBY.

A FIRST VISIT TO A RACE COURSE.

We went through the leafy lanes of Epsom thousands of us—pilgrims of pleasure, perspiring in the brilliant sunshine. Many of us were provided with spy glasses and packets of sandwiches, and at each puff of wind the hawthorn petals snowed down upon our coats.

When we reached the Downs, we found that thousands upon thousands of people had got there before us. The crowd hid the grass. I was still looking for the racecourse after walking along it for half a mile. There were many prosperous-looking persons of good presence—with blackboards and banners and booths—who kept calling out "Two to one bar one" and other sentences whereof the precise significance (I blush to make the confession) was unknown to me. Betting being, as I know, a national curse, and a seductive snare, I was considerably surprised, on being now for the first time within earshot of the business, to find myself still unable to understand how it is carried on. Had I been never so anxious to adventure some of my earnings on one of the races, I should not have known how to gratify that foolish desire.

Perhaps, if I had asked for an explanation, one of the bookmakers would have given it. Yet they all seemed too busy. They kept shouting, "Two to one bar one," etc., and people—men and women, middle-class and working class—kept going up to them, handing them coins, and taking tickets in exchange. Obviously, when you understand it, the method of this traffic in chances is simple enough.

I was also much struck by remarks that fell from another class of prosperous-looking persons who spoke in the centre of the throngs. As I take it, they were tipsters. One said he had put fifty sovereigns on a horse that he would name for a shilling. Another promised that, if the prophecy he imparted were not verified, he would return all the shillings he received for imparting it. I took the liberty of doubting their sincerity.

By going on and on round the course I at last got right away from the people. On rising ground with the larks singing overhead, and a beautiful foreground of gorse and May, I lay upon the turf and gazed out upon a landscape of people, horses, vehicles, spectators' stands and tents, and even the voices of the birds could not smother the incessant "Two to one bar one" that came faintly from afar. How strange to think that those thousands upon thousands of human beings—including the pretty women on coaches—were wrapped up in money risks, and in surmises as to the relative speeds of quadrupeds.

In the distance I could see lines of policemen clearing the course, so that from being a part of the extensive blackness it became a strip of green. Later it was speckled at the far end by moving dots which gradually grew into the form of horses ridden by youths wearing pretty coats. The competitors in the first race were coming along to the starting point. I went up to the rail to see them pass.

Such fine horses—full of an alert, fiery, nervous grace. One might describe them as creatures of indiarubber full of steel springs were not they, as a part of living nature something much more beautiful than those could be. It was pretty to see them canter by, the little jockeys not sitting on their horses' backs but standing in the stirrups. I was so pleased with the sight that I stayed besides the rails to see them go by in the race. But that proved a disappointment.

The horses went too fast to be properly visible, their hoofs playing havoc with the buttercups. The noise was like thunder. I hastily stepped back to avoid the flying fragments of soil. But what mainly impressed me was the obvious danger to the jockeys themselves. The horses came along all bunched up together. A little further on a corner had to be turned, and it was easy to see that all the competitors wanted to be on the inside of the bend. But this was obviously a foolhardy ambition.

Full of a sense of this danger I took up a position at the corner, outside the course, in order to see what happened at the second race. Once more the horses were all in a cluster. They had just rounded the corner, when that happened for which I was prepared. In an awful higgledy-piggledy two of the beautiful creatures went blundering to the ground, and I saw the two poor jockeys in a jumble of kicking legs.

The two horses rose, and, now riderless, continued their course. People ran out to try to stop them, but they refused to have their progress interrupted. One of the jockeys had risen to his feet. But the other had not. Some few hundreds of us hurried on to the course. The jockey, who had risen, moved away, with a supporting arm on either side.—We clustered about his fallen comrade. Three doctors knelt beside him, and the police cleared an ample circle for them and their patient.

The slight form on the grass did not move. They drew off the riding boots. I caught a glimpse of the poor blood-stained face. Froth came from the mouth, and then the jaws closed so tightly that the doctors could not open them. At last the ambulance arrived, and the limp form was borne away.

"Poor Evans!" said the bystanders—and, in the same breath, "Awful bad luck for Sam Loates." That was all. The incident was closed. People were again laughing; barrel-organs played merry tunes; and in a little while, the course being once more cleared the sporting public were all eagerness to witness the third race, which was "the" race.

In this case the riders showed more discretion. They allowed each other room, and there was no accident.

Making my way along the crowded course I found a strange hubbub in progress among the coaches to the right. Don't go there, advised a timid portsman; there's a bookie being broken up." But I did go there, and instead of seeing a bookmaker in process of dismemberment I saw his boot being ditmantled. The police were looking on and laughing. One man tore the canvas and went off with a piece as a keepsake. Another man absconded with the centre pole. A third jumped on the bookmaker's brass plate. All these persons laboured under great excitement. The bookmaker, I gathered, had gone away. "The dirty 'ound!' said bystanders.

On getting back to Epsom village I called at the pretty little cottage hospital. The house-surgeon told me Evans, the poor jockey, had died on the road thither.—A. E. C. in "Daily News."

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT.

Light without heat, or as the French call it "cold" light, is one of the gifts that we must most urgently demand of the future. At one time the discoveries, of Mr. Tesla showed us that an electric field with oscillations of such high frequency could be produced in a room that an exhausted glass globe held in the hand could be made to give a brilliant light by merely extending it towards the ceiling. But such an heroic plan has not yet been brought into practical use, and although Tesla currents have fortunately proved not to be fatal to life, yet an existence for a confiderable length of time in such a field as he describes would probably be found to have its disadvantages. Moreover it should be noted that Nature has already solved the problem for such of her children as require it in a perfectly different way. The fire-flies, the glow-worms, and most deep-sea animals produce all the light they want for themselves without the incandescence of any substance and without, so far as can yet be told, the expenditure of any but the most infinitesimal amount of energy. Even the smallest of living creatures, the bacteria of putrescence, have this power of emitting light, and the fact has been duly made use of in Professor Molish's bacterial lamp, which has been found to be of some use in fishing in muddy waters and, it is said, in powder magazines.

A NEW USE FOR PAPER.

Another recent and novel use to which paper is being put, is in the manufacture of barrels. The wine-growers of Greece, being badly off for wood with which to construct their casks, and the cost of its import being excessive, lately resolved to employ paper in the Manufacture of their barrels, which will it is said, be soon in universal use throughout the country.

One suggestion might be made to the Railway Board in the matter of the annual Administration Report of Indian Railways. This is that the principal returns in the introductory paragraphs, now given in crores and lakhs of rupees, should have the sterling value attached to them. The Report is intended for circulation at Home as well as in India, and pounds sterling are more easily understood in financial circles in England than rupees. The plan adopted in the Budget Statement might be followed with a few modifications. In the tabular statements the rupee must still be left as the unit of calculation.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR TRANSVAAL TOBACCO PLANTERS.

The Transvaal Government have a scheme well in hand to encourage planter-settlers in the subtropical parts of the Transvaal. A large estate has been acquired in the Zoutspansberg district where pupils will be taught planting industries, particularly tobacco planting, under Government supervision. Dr. Adam Jameson, the Transvaal Commissioner of Lands, writes to the "South African Mines" that fair progress has recently been made in the development of the estate (the Tzaneen estate)

"The manager, who recently visited Europe and America, after careful investigation and selection, acquired machinery and equipment of the most approved type adapted to the requirements of the estate. The machinery which includes everything necessary for cutting, spinning, roasting, drying and cooling, packetting, cigarette making, paper cutting, tin making, &c., has reached the estate, and it is intended to commence its erection at once. The factory buildings, which comprise four tobacco houses, fermenting, sorting, storing, machine rooms, &c., are practically completed. A turbine was also obtained in Europe with Dynamo (20 horse power) transmission motors, &c., and the construction of the necessary water race is being rapidly pushed forward. It is hoped that the factory will be in working order about September next.

Arrangements have been made for the immigration at an early date of ten pupils possessed of the capital from England for a course of instruction at the estate. These pupils will, at the expiration of their term, have the right to take up land in the immediate vicinity, especially suitable for tobacco culture. Proposals as to the division of the land into holdings are under consideration.

It is hoped that the Government may, though the agency of the estate, and by disseminating information from time as to soils, planting cultivating, and curing, among the planters, materially assist in the production of a good leaf, a large quantity of which the factory will, no doubt, be able to take over at a reasonable price. Arrangements are, in fact, now being made to take over the present year's crop of the settlers in the Pisang Kop neighbourhood. The question of placing the manufactured tobacco on the British market is receiving consideration."

Special attention is also to be given on the state to fruit and maize crops. As to fruit, extensive orchards have already been laid out on the estate, and it is hoped to establish factories on a sound commercial basis for the canning and drying of fruit and the making of jam, so that the produce from this source can be profitably disposed of."

A HUSBAND FROM A RAFFLE.

U. S. A.

A Brooklyn Society has hit upon a new idea according to the "Eagle" the society advertised that a young man would be offered as the first prize in a raffle. An immense audience assembled in the hall. The "prize," a young Virginian named Arnett, stood on the platform.

When the winning number was read out Miss Knoche stepped forward and claimed him, while the crowd cheered frantically. A suggestion that the pair should be married on the spot was received with acclamation.

When order had been restored, the chairman said to them, "Do you want to be married here now?" The "prize" pulled himself together, and in the expressive language of the country replied, "It's up to her. Whatever she says goes. I'm game." The lady, however, decided to wait and talk things over.

Miss Knoche, who is a stenographer, was afterwards interviewed, and said, "I guess we'll be married, I hated to come through that crowd, but I don't regret it. I was previously acquainted with Mr. Arnett. We belong to the same lodge."

The society, which is known as the Westport Protective Home Circle, announces that it will shortly organise another lottery, in which the first prize will be a young lady.

AN OPENING FOR BRITISH GROWERS.

In the latest Consular report for Nice reference is made to the opportunities that the Alpes Maritimes present to British growers of fruit, flowers, and vegetables. It is true that there is no opening for the small capitalist acting alone, but a strong "cultural exploitation," backed by adequate capital, would be able to hold its own—either a single concern, supported by considerable capital, or several smaller concerns acting co-operatively in dealing locally, both for sales and purchases, and in exporting to the northern markets. The climate of the Alpes Maritimes is admirably adapted to the production of fruits, flowers, and vegetables throughout the year. There is no "off" season. The range in varieties is very wide, covering all the "semi-tropical" and most of the "temperate" in fruits, flowers, and vegetables. British growers would, of course, have to hold their own against the middleman, who is the bane of the producer, and in particular of the producer who is not native to the soil. But, given a sufficiency of production British experts could defy the middleman and the jealous competition of native producers. This, of course, applies to the choice and early produce. The second qualities and late produce would be disposed of in the local markets.

A TELEGRAPH PEST.

THE WHITE-ANT'S SIX COURSE DINNER.

The engineers in charge of a telegraph line at Hongkong were surprised recently by the discovery that about seven miles of their cable, though it was well protected and laid underground in a concrete trough, had been severely damaged. For the greater part of the length oval holes had been bored quite through the casing down to the copper wire itself.

The holes were not caused by chemical action, because they were bored very neatly through no less than six layers of different wrappings, including one-eighteenth of an inch of lead.

Though no insects were found, it was agreed, says the "Spectator," that insects must have been the authors of the mischief though what kind of insects was not obvious. It might be possible to find one which enjoys perforating lead. But these insects seemed to have drilled the holes, not in order to make a passage but by way of making a meal.

They had taken a dinner of six courses consisting first of tarred rope, then of lead, then of twisted rope, then of tape, then of hemp fibre, and lastly of india-rubber. The copper strand had been too much for them. Portions of the damaged cable were sent to the Natural History Museum, with a hope that some opinion might be given. The oracle replied that there could be very little doubt that the damage was caused by white-ants.

ROYAL VISITING CARDS.

Paris has the monopoly of the manufacture of the visiting-cards of nearly all the Sovereigns of heads of States in Europe, M. Loubet himself uses several tens of thousands of cards in a year, but the cards that King Edward distributes in the same time must be reckoned by hundreds of thousands. After the British Sovereign, who is said to hold the record in this connection, comes the Emperor of Russia, The German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria are more economical. The visiting-card of the Emperor Francis Joseph contains a list of no fewer than twenty titles.

The walking contest as known at home bears no comparison with the possibilities of almost bewildering hilarity which have been grafted upon it among gayer peoples. Belgium has several of these, but none of them so full of uproarious fun as the walk of the sixteen-stoners, which renders Brussels for one day in the year a spot for weary souls to flee to. The walk is itself a sight to see, but it is nothing to its after diversions. Thus, after the walk is over, a jury of ladies decide as to the best looking man in the race, the prize for the most corpulent is adjudged by mere men, so are those for the tallest man, and the man with the biggest feet. But that for the daintiest foot of a sixteen-stoner is again left to the fine taste of women.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Gully, whose retirement from the Speakership of the House of Commons is now definitely announced, has occupied the Chair for exactly a decade, or only one year less than Viscount Peel, his immediate predecessor. Before his elevation to the Chair, Mr. Gully was the most modest and retiring of members. The top room of the library which adjoins the Speaker's official residence, is consecrated to silence by placards on the walls, and is therefore the special preserve of legal, literary, and journalistic M. P.'s. There Mr. Gully, who was a specialist in Patent Law, sat every night poring over his briefs and never entering the Chamber save when the division bell rang.

Indeed the fact that Mr. Gully was "personally unknown" to the House was used as an argument by Mr. Balfour, then Leader of the Opposition, in opposing his candidature and supporting that of Sir Matthew White (afterwards Viscount) Ridley. Considering his lack of acquaintance with the personnel and the working arrangements of the House, Mr. Gully very speedily became master of the situation. A dissolution came three months after his election, and, although a section of the victors wanted to replace him by a Conservative Speaker, the great bulk of the party decided for "continuing in the Chair."

Mr. Gully was exceedingly popular among his brethren at the Bar. Among Mr. Gully's possessions is—or was—a coffee plantation in Jamaica, which he derived from his father, who was a well-known physician in the West End of London. The Presidentship of the Union was not the only thing for which Mr. Gully was distinguished at Cambridge. He went up at the age of seventeen, and enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest undergraduate in the University. He is one of the best billiard-players in the House of Commons. Curiously enough, Mr. Gully is the grandson of J. Gully, who early in the century was the well-known prize-fighting M.P. for Pomfret.

Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P., who is likely to succeed Mr. Gully has for ten years been Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, and in both capacities he has distinguished himself. He is still on the youthful side of fifty. After a distinguished career at Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1879. He became member of Rutlandshire in 1883, and for the past nineteen years has looked after the interests of the Penrith Division of Cumberland. He has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the late Lord Salisbury, and was the representative of Great Britain at the International Conference at Venice in 1892. Mr. Lowther married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope. It will be remembered that Mr. Lowther was mentioned as a likely successor to Lord Milner at the Cape. Mr. Lowther's salary as Deputy-Speaker is £2,500.

Some quaint privileges pertain to the office of the Speaker of the House of Commons. One of these is the gift every year from the Master of the Buckhounds of a buck and a doe killed in the Royal preserves. The buck duly arrives in September, the doe coyly following in November. The custom goes back as far as records remains, and with it is established a fixed fee by way of honorarium to the official (of course, not the Master of the Buckhounds) who forwards the beast. Later in the year, somewhere, about Christmas-time, the Speaker receives another tribute, the donor on this occasion being the Clothworkers' Company of London, who send a present of a generous width of the best broad-cloth.

Further, the Speaker is entitled to £1,000 of equipment money and 2,000 ounces of plate immediately on his election, two hogsheads of claret, and £100 a year for stationery. In former times the income of the Speaker, was £5 a day, in addition to fees on private Bills. His salary has now been fixed by Act of Parliament at £5,000 a year. He is invested as Speaker with the offices of Trustee of the British Museum and Controller of the National Debt. Since the Revolution he has become the the First Commoner, and has constantly taken place next to the Peers at all times both in and out of Parliament. The Speaker's retiring pension is voted by the House of Commons. Formerly the pension was fixed at £2,000 per annum for two lives. A Speaker, however who was childless wished that the pensions should be £4,000 per annum for one life—his own—and it has since remained at that sum.

As a general rule the temperature steadily increases during May, but it is not often that this month sees a shade temperature of 81deg. registered, in England. Last year the highest May temperature recorded at Greenwich was 75deg. on the 29th; not until July 8 did the thermometer record a temperature so high as 80deg. In all the 80deg. mark was exceeded on only sixteen days in 1904—twelve in July and four in August. The highest shade reading at Greenwich in May for the last fifty years was in 1880 when 87. 5deg. was registered on the 28th. In 1867 and 1868 temperatures of 80deg. and over were several times recorded in May, but "Cast not a clout till May be out" is a safe rule, the mean average temperature for May during the last fifty years being only 51deg.

The Connaught Rangers which held its regimental dinner recently was raised in 1793 by Colonel the Hon. Thomas De Burgh afterwards Earl of Clanricarde and was chiefly recruited in Connaught. It took rank as the 88th Foot, and by a curious coincidence during the Peninsular war was engaged in desperate conflict at the siege of Badajos with the French 88th of the Line. The 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers was formerly the 94th Foot. The Irish Harp and "Quis separabit?" motto are the regimental device of the Rangers.

There was an old custom of ringing the church bells to celebrate sporting events, but now, in these degenerate times, such an entry as the following, which Mr. Baring-Gould finds in the accounts of St. Edmund's Salisbury, would be impossible: 1645—Ringing the race day that the Earl of Pembroke his horse wiune the cuppe. In the old days, however the ringers who almost regarded the bells as their own property, would ring them on the slightest provocation. The winning of a long main at cock-fighting, the running of a horse, the prowess of a dog—all were signals for a joyous peal.

The German Crown Prince is just twenty-two years old—that is to say, at his marriage he is of exactly the same age as was his father before him when he married in February 1881. If, according to present ideas as to the age when a man should marry, this seems rather early, it has to be remembered that Prussian princes have always entered the estate of matrimony in good time. Of the Crown Prince's ancestors no fewer than five married even younger than the present heir to the throne of the Hohenzollerns. The first Churfurst of Brandenburg and King Frederick William I. were only eighteen; Prince Augustus William the brother of Frederick the Great was nineteen; while Frederick the Great and his successor, Frederick William II., were twenty-one at their marriage.

In one respect at all events Sultan Abdul Hamid is as modern and patriotic as the most advanced of his "brethren" among the sovereigns of Europe. He has an increasing passion for expurgating the Turkish tongue, and is making continuous war on non-Turkish expressions which have been smuggled into Turkey in the course of ages. This is a task which calls for almost heroic courage and for infinite patience and perseverance, for it so happens that, as matters stand, the number of non-Turkish words used in Turkey is greater than that of pure Turkish. Persian and Arabic terms have crept in by the score and the hundred; Greek Armenian, Italian, French, and Hindustani words have been added, and the result is a confusion of tongues than which that which raged round the Tower of Babel connot have been much greater. But the Sultan is undismayed, and only quite recently he has sent another reminder to the military and civil officials to avoid both in their speech and their written reports foreign expressions of any sort. Thus it happens that in Turkey, as in Germany, Scandinavia and other European countries, the fashion of twenty years ago, according to which it was the height of elegance and culture to introduce as many foreign words as possible, has altogether disappeared, and the cry is now all through Abdul Hamid's dominion "Turkish for the Turk." Which sounds like a joke, but is severely serious.

Of all the members of the King's Court, not one works harder than Lord Farquhar, and since the duty of housekeeping for Royalty devolves upon him the magnitude of his task during the London season may better be imagined than described. Although Sir Nigel Kingscote his chief aide-de-camp is Paymaster at Buckingham Palace, and numerous other satellites revolve round his lordship, he yet manages to do the major part of the work himself, even to the drawing up of the King's luncheon carte.

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.
Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.
Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottle embossed with the lime-fruit.

PASTEBOARD ETIQUETTE.

WRITING in "M. A. P." a social Butterfly says :—Card-leaving is a subject of supreme importance during the earlier weeks of a London season. One of the most marked changes in our social life is that actual calls become fewer, while the business of cards increases year by year. An arrival in town must be announced by leaving cards in person, sending them by a servant, or having them sent round by a shop. The smart set have altered the fashion of card-leaving. In old days a married woman calling on another married couple left one of her own cards and two of our husband's. Now she leaves one of hers and only one of his. Then, in former years a married woman, who called on another matron, and found her at home, used to leave two of her husband's cards on the hall-table, when she left the house after paying her visit. But this is no longer the custom. Indeed, some ultra-smart married women never leave any cards of their husbands at all, except, when calling for the first time on a new acquaintance. Even in these advanced days, the name of a young unmarried girl appears on her mother's card; and a motherless girl's name appears on her father's card as a matter of course. But as this joint card—which should be the size and shape of a lady's card—can only be left upon the friends of both father and daughter, the girl, however young, is bound to have also a separate card of her own to leave on her special friends. Society women have many different ideas on the subject of calling and of receiving visits. Many great ladies, among others, the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Lansdowne, never return the cards left at their houses. On the other hand, the Duchess of Sutherland herself returns every card that is left at Stafford House. Not many women in the smart world care to have a fixed day for receiving visits—a' jour,"as it is termed on the Continent, And our modern week-ends have abolished Sunday as the day when men called on the ladies of their acquaintance. A few women, including Lady Brougham, never drive after luncheon, but give up every afternoon to seeing friends in their own houses.

LORD GLENESK.

LORD GLENESK is slowly but surely recovering from the desperate blow dealt him in the death of his popular son, Oliver Borthwick. He is taking great care of his health dieting, keeping early hours, and taking plenty of fresh air and exercise. He feels that his life must now be given up to the work and the noble plans which his son had left uncompleted. Lord Glenesk himself is a man of many accomplishments. He speaks French like a Frenchman, having spent a good many years of his early life in Paris, and he has a very literary and critical mind. He is an excellent Shakespearean scholar, a very great reader, and a fine judge of the drama, and he has a large fund of anecdote, as he has known almost all of the noted men and women of the day. His house in Piccadilly belonged originally to Lord Byron, and it is filled with "objects d'art" and fine pictures. Some year's ago, he gave his wife, Lady Borthwick, a necklace which had been worn on great occasions by Mary Queen of Scots. It was composed of enamel and pearls, and the pearls still retain their fine lustre. Lord Glenesk has also a beautiful villa in Cannes, with the grounds exquisitely planted and laid out. Miss Borthwick his sister, who acts now as his hostess, is a woman of the kindliest heart in the world and the broadest intelligence. She takes a most active interest in life, is a faithful reader of newspapers and magazines, is well up in all the literature of the day, and is a woman of decided character and views, but they are both tempered by sweetness and sincerity; so that she has many warm friends, and is a most agreeable hostess. She and her brother Lord Glenesk both belong to the unselfish kind of people whose hearts are only more open and rendered more kindly by sorrow; therefore, their friends still gather about them, and the historic house in Piccadilly will still be the meeting-place of the best of the social life in London.

SOME ODD FOODS.

THE "Lancet," in noticing the complaint often made that the average daily meal in the ordinary household is a monotonous round of mutton and beef, considers some of the more or less odd materials which man has been led to choose for the purposes of food, and says: The use of seaweed as food is an example of the determining factors of both necessity and environment. It is not a little astonishing to find what a number of seaweeds are really edible and nourishing. Perhaps the best-known example in this country is laver, which is a kind of stew made from a weed, an alga (Porphyra laciniata). The laver made on the Devonshire coast and to be found in some London shops is excellent. The sea algæ, indeed prove on analysis to contain a considerable proportion of nitrogenous matter, and as they are usually tender they are digestible. There are also several sea mosses which are esteemed for their esculent properties. Agar-agar is another example of a seaweed yielding a nutrient jelly. It is supposed that the edible birds' nest, so highly esteemed when prepared in the form of soup by the Chinese, has its origin in the birds feeding upno agar-agar. The turtle may be regarded our contemporary further remarks, as an odd article of food since it is the only example of an edible reptile, at least in this country.

Frogs' legs, again, are rarely eaten in this country, though they are easily digested possess a delicate flavour, and have about the same nutritive value as chicken. Neither is the snail esteemed as an article of food in this country, though in France it is partaken of in large quantities, and so good is it that it has been called "the poor men's oyster." The edible snail, however, is a particular kind, and is generally collected in considerable number from the vineyards in the South of France. In Spain the snail is served in a most excellent and appetising manner, and in Paris a dish of selected snails is reserved for the special use of the gourmet. Coal would appear to be a strange article of food, but instances are known in which children and cats have been found consuming it in a not negligible quantity.

THE SPEAKER'S PERQUISITES.

SOME quaint privileges pertain to the office of the Speaker of the House of Commons, writes a Home paper. One of these is the gift every year from the Master of the Buckhounds of a buck and a doe killed in the Royal preserves. The buck duly arrives in September, the doe coyly following in November. The custom goes back as far as records remain, and with it is established a fixed fee by way of honorarium to the official (of course, not the Master of the Buckhounds) who forwards the beast. Later in the year, somewhere about Christmas-time, the Speaker receives another tribute, the donors on this occasion being the Clothworkers' Company of London, who send a present of a generous width of the best broadcloth. Further, the Speaker is entitled to £1,000 of equipment money and 2,000 ounces of plate immediately on his election, two hogshead of claret, and £100 a year for stationery. In former times the income of the Speaker was £5 a day, in addition to fees on private Bills. His salary has now been fixed by Act of Parliament at £5,000 a year. He is invested as Speaker with the offices of Trustee of the British Museum and Controller of the National Debt. Since the Revolution he has become the First Commoner, and has constantly taken place next to the Peers at all times both in and out of Parliament. The Speaker's retiring pension is voted by the House of Commons. Formerly the pension was fixed at £2,000 per annum for two lives. A Speaker, however, who was childless wished that the pension should be £4,000 per annum for one life—his own—and it has since remained at that sum.

LAHORE ARYA SAMAJ EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
"M."	300
Mr Vasanji Khimji	100
"Dollie Foot"	50
Messrs Tulsidas Kanji and Bros	25
Mr Mancherjee N Ranina	25
Mr Sorab N Ranina	15
Mr Kaikhosroo N R Ranina	11
Mr Kahandas Tribhovandas	10
Mr Damodardas Madhowjee	10
Mr Ardeshir M Patel, Bandora	10
Bai Gulbai Cursetji	10
"A Parsi"	10
Mr Ranchor Bhimji Bala	5
Emily Cursetji	5
Mr Narayan Mahadeo Paranjpye	5
Adi Cursetji	3
Mr Dosabhai Dayabhai, Palanpor	1

THE main attraction of Paris next year will be a sports exhibition, which is to be organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce and with a Government subsidy. One of the curious features of the case is that the municipality has set itself to thwart the project and has steadily refused to allow the use of the Champ de Mars which is perhaps the site the best adapted for such a purpose in all the city. This has placed the Minister in a difficulty which he has only surmounted after much effort. At last, however, by utilising the esplanade of the Invalides the Grand and the Petit Palais the gardens of the Cours-la-Reine and the quays, a way out of the obstruction has been found.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD AGE.

A DISTINGUISHING mark of the modern attitude has been a "decline in superannuation." It is not that people live longer on the average than they once did—a disputed point of vital statistics—but that they live longer during a normal life in maintaining activity of interest up to the last. This is evident, despite an occasional, and perhaps growing tendency to impose an age-limit of forty in more strenuous physical service where under pressure of competition, full bodily vigor is required for efficiency. In social life, notably, the peculiar badges and distinctions of age are increasingly discarded. The passing of a once familiar type of grandmother, at least to the oldest of us, is an illustration—a lovely old lady in a black silk gown, wearing a cap with strings and a neckerchief, the inevitable book or work-bag in her lap, conversation with her being supposed to be concerned principally with "what she did when she was a girl." It is this type a social chronicler pictures for us in an account of a reception given in New York about sixty years ago to the "venerable" widow of Chancellor Kent, a vigorous and alert woman of seventy, who "sat in a chair of state in one corner of the drawing-room all the evening. The guests, including many notables of the day, paid their respects to her, exchanged a few words, and then withdrew." This conformed to what was then the ritual of life, to pay ceremonious deference to age according to an arbitrary distinction of birthdays. This change in social attitude toward age truly reflects, as is widely recognized, the changed actual attitude, the attitude of encouragement to continued activity in business, professional or political effort, regardless of conventional limit. That such a change contributes greatly to the promotion of individual happiness in the aggregate, however, it may handicap race-efficiency in an industrial age, is hardly open to question—From "The point of View," in the June Scribner's.

COPPER CONUNDRUMS.

There is something about copper which seems to compel nearly everybody who writes on the position to take wildly bullish views. But the facts do not always square with the attitude, in spite of the frantic manipulation to which the metal market has been subjected for several years past. In Messrs Henry Merton and Co.'s copper statistics it is shown that while there has been a small increase in stocks during the past fortnight, they are still 800 tons below the figure at the end of April. Visible supplies, however, show an increase of nearly 3,300 tons for the month, and no doubt that accounts for the reduction in price. The stocks are now 6,400 tons higher than twelve months ago but perhaps the most significant fact in the situation is the increase in the shipments from North America. For the year ending May 31 these have amounted to 215,789 tons against 181,695 tons in the corresponding period notwithstanding the great activity of trade in the States. Perhaps some of that hidden stock of 150,000 tons is being disposed of. But, of course, while the Copper Trust declines to publish proper statistics, the actual position is more or less a matter of guesswork, and the bulls are welcome to make what they like of it.

SUGAR AND THE REVENUE.

It is too late to infuse fresh life into the Sugar Bounties agitation, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," and since the Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that the price of sugar has now fallen to below the average of the ten years preceding the Convention the tub thumping upon that topic may be considered over. Nor was there much greater force put into the contention last night that the Sugar duty is an unjust and oppressive impost. Sugar is one of the most convenient subjects of universal consumption, and satisfies the principle that everyone should pay taxation of some sort or another. No one who asks for its removal is entitled to a hearing unless he can disclose a practical means of raising the same amount of revenue to greater advantage, and such a qualification has not been shown by any Radical speakers. It seems a pity that what time the House of Commons has to spare for financial criticism should be wasted in perfunctory and quite meaningless debates on particular taxes without any serious purpose of influencing the policy of the Exchequer. There is plenty of room for useful financial discussion upon some broader and less partisan basis.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	65,619	2	6
Cuit H. Bond	74	12	0
No. M.A. 15 44712	100	0	0
Sawrashtra High School Staff and Scholars	20	0	0
Kunterine	25	0	0
Fall	1	0	0
Total	65,839	14	6

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 10th June 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th June 1905—G I P Ry system.	2,71,443	7,24,598	3,623	9,99,664
I M R do ...	70,389	1,16,306	521	1,87,216
Total	3,41,832	8,40,904	4,144	11,86,880
Actuals for corresponding week ending 11th June 1904—G I P R system	2,29,925	6,89,962	3,592	9,23,479
I M R do ..	53,258	1,74,568	543	2,28,369
Total	2,83,183	8,64,530	4,135	11,51,848
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+41,518	+34,636	+ 31	+76,185
I M R...	+17,131	− 58,262	− 22	−41,153

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th June, 1905, on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,46,000	2,70,000	4,000	4,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	289	535	8	832
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	29,51,828	54,73,297	1,12,164	85,37,289
Total for 23 weeks.	30,97,828	57,43,297	1,16,164	89,57,289
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,901	2,42,648	64,667	4,28,216
Per mile of Ry. do.	240	481	128	849
Total to corresponding date do.	28,99,968	56,83,097	1,78,298	87,61,333

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 8,216
Increase to date ... " 1,95,956

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th June 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	33,000	......	37,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	234	......	262
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,13,846	6,14,536	3,763	7,32,145
Total for 23 weeks	1,17,846	6,47,536	3,763	7,69,145
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,219	28,177	21	32,417
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	200	......	230
Total to corresponding date do.	83,910	5,11,077	2,416	5,97,403

Increase for the week ... Rs. 4,583
Do. to date ... " 1,71,742

A FANCY DRESS BALL WHEN QUEEN VICTORIA WAS YOUNG.

Friday, Feburary 6th, 1844. The day of the fancy ball has come and gone. We had to work hard all day to complete our dresses, though Miss Ireland, our dressmaker, very obligingly came to the house to finish everything and dress us. At two the hair-dressers came. Mamma wore a false front and had her own hair behind; I had my own hair powdered. Mamma looked uncommonly well. I did not fancy my coiffure, but everyone said I looked very well'too. Mamma was dressed about eight, and went down to see our friends, who had mustered in great force. She had on an old brocade with a darkpurple ground and bright flowers, and a gold figure all over it. Her petticoat was China rose damask trimmed with old lace; her stomacher was the same, covered with diamonds. In her hair she had a white feather and diamonds also a diamond necklace and earrings. I never saw her look better. I was rather belated about my dressing and got down only ten minutes before nine. My dress was a cherry and silver satin looped up with red roses, a white satin petticoat trimmed with tulle, silver, and roses, and a white satin stomacher with a bouquet of flowers in front. I had a wreath of roses on one side of my head. Both of us had very high-heeled shoes. After we were dressed we went up to show ourselves to our poor maid who was too ill to get out of bed. Papa had a dark velvet coat trimmed with gold and small of the same. A Gold-tissue waistcoat embroidered with flowers, point lace shirt frill, and sleeve ruffles. high shoes with paste buckles, also paste knee and stock buckles, a steel sword, a powdered wig and a smart three cornered hat completed his attire. I never saw him look so well; the dress became him particularly. You may guess the cost of all this finery. "Mamma says this little chit of a Queen will be the ruin of us.—From "The Everetts in England" in the June "Scribner's."

A BELATED CRITIC.

THIS is an age of discovery says "The World." Twice daily—in the morning paper issued at eight o'clock and in the evening paper issued at nine—Mr. Chesterton suddenly finds out and in an ecstasy of joy hastens to inform the world, that men wear hats to keep their hair tidy, or that a man will, in all probability, become sunburnt if he sits in the sun. To Mr. Max Beerbohm, however must the wreath be given. He has completely outdone Mr Chesterton, and made the one important effort of Columbus an insignificant thing. Mr. Beerbohm has discovered that Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Bab Ballads are not dull and serious verses.

HIGH COURT.—June 22.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.
Contested Chambers.
For Judgment.

39-04—Jamsetji and R—Cassinath Baban Bhoir Annant Balkrishna Pai and another Re Petition for Probate of the will of Abd Sattar Haji Abu Baker Deceased chitnis and M—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Haji Allana and others Petitioners

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vitnaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhyishunker K and G.

449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Coothia

780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Siekaram Samiramall vs Jughunobandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta

523-01—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

382-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R

883-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23,01—Sorabji and J—Madwsudhan Raghataland another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others.

762,03—Jamsetji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Katay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bondaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

15-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewohand vs Kanji Walji Madhowji and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For Judgment

418-01—Malve H and N—Lalcobhai Nanabhai and others vs The Rajnagar S and W manufacturing Co Limited—Bhaishunker K and G

808 01—Mansukhlal J and H—Valivabu vs Maneckvalu widow (For decree absolute

355-05—Payne and Co—Isaji Tajbhai vs Sarafally Mamooji and others, Crawford B and Co—for exparte decree Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

864'04—346'05—M B Chotia—Bomanji Shapurjee Chotia vs Rustomji Pestonji HongKongvalla and another Payne and Co—Part heard

149-05—J P Dastur—Percy Herbert Burn vs Michael Mullin and others—Mirza and M—Part heard.

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Pur shotam Canji and another—Daphtary F and D,

219-02—Pestonjee K and K—Abjee Ormersey and others vs Waljee Mataurdas and others—Raghavaya and B E Gill and W—Tyabjee and Co

402-03—Bicknell M and R—Khadezabai widow vs Hoorbai, widow and others—Captain and V

174-05—Mulji and D—Haji Rezgul bin Valice Gul and others vs Yemunbai, widow and others—Captain and V

473-18.22 04—Tyabji D and Co—Casfoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Oasa and others—Unvalla and P.

474-13623 04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Hasam Habib and others—Unvala and P.

558-01—Payne and Co Mulji and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bewa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Matubhoy J and M.

770-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bairidas Netram bhugwandas and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shrazji.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, June 22, 1905.

1 The Range at Colaba will be reserved for the monthly Challenge Cup and Practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 24th instant from 4 p.m.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

THERE is to be no medal of honour for painters in this year's Salon. The vote has been taken, but after three ballots none of the candidates could secure an absolute majority. Whether this result is the direct effect of the measures resently taken for preventing a canvass for support can only be conjectured. If the issues of the ballots really does accurately reflect the absence of any commanding claims among the candidates, the management of the Salon are to be congratulated on having found an effective remedy for an abuse. The medal for sculpture goes to M. Francois Sicard, and that for engraving to M. Roty.

THE question of night ruffianism in Paris has long been almost the despair of the police. The Prefect is a strong believer in the principle of circulation, or move on, and seeks to secure it by frequently beating up the known haunts of malefactors. Raids and surprise visits, kept the human bowls constantly on the wing, andthey had no sooner settled in a new quarter than they were again hustled out. And now the city has taken a step, for the sake of a small monetary economy which entirely paralyses the arm of justice. All the public gaslights in the quarters where night birds prowl, are put out an hour before dawn, and during that hour of impenetrably dark streets, the results are fully equal to the best hopes of every thief who knows a chance when he sees one.

THOUGH one would hesitate, even as a figure of speech, to describe two live lions as a "white elephant," the two fine Nubian lions which the Emperor Menelik some years ago presented to the City of Zurich, admirably realise the spirit of the metaphor. Zurich affects the lion for its coat-of-arms, but had no mind to disburse the sums needed for housing its living embodiment, and the two Royal beasts have accordingly had to be boarded out in first-class leonine apartments at Hamburg, where the cost of several years' keep must have been considerable. A public-spirited citizen of Zurich has at last come to the rescue, and after two years' work at a public subscription has secured the sum needed to build a lion house. Henceforward the lions will reside at home.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain D M Milberg, will sail to-day for Singapore in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3634 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tabaristan, 2173 tons, Captain W Paramar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 10th May in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 3661 tons, Captain W Lubde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 20th May via Antwerp, with a general cargo and 80 drums explosives.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2330 tons, Captain G Read, will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Major and Mrs Clark and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J V LeGrand, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and Mr J A Remedios, and 86 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning......Comdr A J Marshall.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Survey Steamer
R I M S Elphinston..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.......R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 21.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
India ....2591 Forbes ....M M & Co
Eden (bque).........414 Souton...........................The Captain
Surada..............3400 Engind..................M Mackenzie & Co
Bundesrath ....156 Tope ....A Strandeo
Boscombe........2433 Wisnom................................K N & Co
Southgate.......2378 Thompson..........Trieste.....A L B & Co
Fullata ....2701 Windebank ....M M & Co
Moshtari ....1110 Coates .....R S ports...9-6 B P S N & Co
Dagfred ....659.........................Milberg.....F F C & Co
Sirdhana.........2074 Robinson..............................M M & Co
Gozovale..........2038 Rogers ....Andrew Yule & Co
Dido ....3127 Pickering.................................F M & Co
Havraise ....3549 Castan......................J M & Co
Sirsa ....1675 Chappell ....M M & Co
Zillah ....2412 Bees................W & A Graham & Co
Shirela ....3400 Brown.................M Mackenzie & Co
Onipenta ....3420 Hill ....M Mackenzie & Co
Itria ....3420 Tice ....M Mackenzie & Co
Tabaristan.............2173 Paramar ....E Latham & Co
Mowenburg........3661 Luhde ....Glade & Co
Goalpara...........1359 Cutbush ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agents.
B Clan Lindsay ...2499...Mcmahon ...Havre...... 4-7 F M & Co
D&E Ville de Tamatave...2393 Tancellier ...D'kirk ...24 6 K N & Co
H Firozi..............2005 Watson ....Aden...25 6 B & P S N Co
L Pekin............3947 W W Cooke........Kobe...... P & O Co
M Courland ....760 Ebrahim.......................Shpd & Co
N City of Agra.....3090 Browne K, chi ....22-6 K Nixon & Co
P Amaryllis.......2587 Lash......Antwerp 1,7 J Mackintosh & Co
Q Wharfedale.....1881 Newton.......Antwerp......6-7 M M & Co R A Willis

Offside

E Arcadia...............3513 Cubitt...Aden............. 1-7 P & O Co
P Ula ....3426 Livinston.....Stream.......30-6 M M & Co

P. D. H. W.

Bahaduri .... 829 Fakeera.................Kohi.......................24'6
Puri..................643 Ahmed......Janjira......21-6 Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Blld.......................719 Salvisen ...Bangkok..28-6 F F C & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malta ....3900 Peters..................11,7 P & O Co
2 Arabia.. 2330 ...Read.......L'pool ....22-6 W & A G & Co
3 ...asigon.... 3279 Hall............China.........24-6 P & O Co
4 Idar.............2616 Milne.....Hull..24-6..............K Nixon & Co
5 Coromandel ...2783 Montford ....China.........27-6 P & O Co
6 Ranee..........3634 Coiran ....Japan..........24-6 T M & Co
7 Austria ....4870 Colledani.........26-6 A Lloyd's S N Co
8 Clan Robertson...3108 Ody....Marseilles.......21-6 F M & Co
12 Egypt.....4178 London ....London..........24-6 P & O Co
14 Linga....... 948 Rickford ....K'chi.............23-6 M M & Co
15 Dwarka.........760 Le Grand..........K'chi..........22-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Tabaristan s	Paramar	Cardiff, May 10
	Lowenburg s	Luhde	Hamburg, May 20

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Koordistan s	Crouch	Middlesbro
	Othello s	Bradley	Hull via Karachi
	Naderi s	Mylorist	Aden
	Clan Robertson s	Ody	Antwerp, &c
	Ranee s	Coiran	Kobe
	Vadala s	Skinner	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Arabia, Read, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Dwarka, Le Grand, for Persian Gulf
" Dagfred, Milberg, for Singapore

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nera, for Australia, &c
" Boscombe, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Australien, from Bombay arrived at Aden, on Tuesday, the 20th instant at midnight.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—20 cwt oil cakes S Bhimji.

FOR HULL.

Idar s—13,000 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3 packages carpets &c G P Staurides and Co; 8 bales skins D B Lam and Co; 36 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 61 cwt wax 28 cwt wild mace 7 cwt hirabole 115 cwt dry ginger 214 cwt turmeric 11 cwt nux nomica 20 cwt ajune seed 20 cwt soowa 17 cwt fennel seed and 26 cwt mustard seed Damjeebhoy Vullibhoy and Co; 12 bales silk waste 52 bales silk 3 packages carpets furniture &c King King and Co; 6 cwt wory H Rowjee 2 cwt wory K NMiani 100 cwt guni H Veerdhur.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—10 cases abrukh J Maganlal and Co; 2 bales carpets Latham and Co; 2 bales carpets G P Staurides and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Egypt s—1 bale carpets G P Staurides and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan'Lindsay s—45 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 99 3/4 cwts gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Havraise s—3997 cwts lin seed 7100 cwts poppy seed Ralli Brothers 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 300 cwts lin seed and 4000 cwts poppy seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wharfdale s—2006 cwts gingelly seed Killick Nixon and Co; 185 bales cotton. The Bombay Co; 600 cwts M Mahomed and Co.
Boscombe s—100 bales cotton waste N. Damjee. 235 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville-de-Tamatane s—2000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Southgate s—125 cwts gum J Nurbheram 224 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Southgate s—400 bales cotton Bamjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—50 bales twist 47 cwts Kadukutki M M Essabhoy.
Austria s—200 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 1200 bales twist E Noordeen and Co; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—50 bales twist M M Essabhoy 55 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 600 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 51 bales twist R S Woon walla and Co.
Austria s—1100 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 500 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist N J Abraham 100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—500 bales cotton Jehangir B Petit and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—250 bales wool Sethna Dady Captain and Co.
Masagon s—11 cwts moyee teet h M Framjee and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd June 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 ...... £16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 3rd June 1905 by Council Bills £2,544,893
By Gold ... Nil
3 Balance to be remitted from 4th June 1905 to 31st March 1906 ...... £13,955,107

THE marriage settlements of the future German Crown Princess are nearly the same as were arranged for the present Empress. Her own fortune is reserved for her separate use, and she will have full control over it. She is to receive the same incomes as were granted to the Empress Augusta Victoria, as German Crown Princess first and Queen of Prussia afterwards. In the event of widowhood the future Crown Princess will be entitled to the use for life of a palace in Berlin, a villa at Potsdam, and a country seat, all fully furnished. Under the Hohenzollern family statute the Crown Princess cannot leave Germany until she has obtained permission from the Emperor, and she has not the power of either appointing or dismissing the members of her household.



GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London.

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

If a man's wealth is to be calculated by his expenses rather than by his income, the Prince of Wales could hardly be considered a rich man. Take into consideration some of the items of expenditure necessary to his state. The Prince's salary list is enormous, and comprises the wages of a very large staff of servants; while especially connected with Marlborough House is a special comptroller and a treasurer, a house steward, and some thirty to forty lesser officials. Some people labour under the delusion that royalty is never troubled with the payment of railway fares. As an actual fact, the Prince and Princess spend a considerable amount of their respective incomes on journeys and in their case there is a very heavy added item—that of tips which, although now regulated, according to precedent, dog the footsteps of the Royal Family, here, there, and everywhere.

With but few exceptions, the Prince and Princess have made it a rule never to deal with any but British firms, and all bills and accounts are settled immediately. Should a bill be sent in after having been once paid, the firm is never again patronised. In the Marlborough stables forty to fifty horses are always to be found. The stable accounts are kept with extreme care, and the Prince of Wales rarely indulges himself with a new carriage. Indeed, he generally uses daily a quiet brougham.

The Prince and Princess have never followed the example of their German relations in placing their servants on board wages, but the house steward is expected to look carefully after everything, and he does so. Still, the Marlborough House weekly bills are enormous, the more so that only the best of everything is served both above and below stairs. It would horrify most people were they to know the amount spent by the Prince, or rather by his private secretary, on stationery and penny stamps, for on no occasion, save those very strictly within the letter of the law, are the magic letters "O. H. M. S." ever put on a letter posted from Marlborough House. Telegrams, again, form a heavy item, and it is computed that these together with the letters and parcels sent by post, increase the Postmaster's official revenue by over two thousand a year.

On the question of the Prince's personal or petty cash expenditure it is difficult to touch. As is well known, it is not etiquette for a royal personage to carry a purse, but this has so often led to awkward and absurd incidents that of late years the Prince generally manages to have a few loose coins about him. The most expensive portion of the Royal wardrobe is the uniforms and Royal robes; those which belonged to the King when Prince of Wales were said to be worth £15,000.

As to the cost of the Prince's amusements, few people know that even Royalty must pay and pay pretty heavily, for its ordinary amusement. Every time the Prince of Wales goes to the play he pays the ordinary tariff rates for the Royal box. Indeed, he and the Princess have always been most scrupulous not to accept any so-called favours of this kind. Were they to do so, they would find it impossible to prevent their presence being used as an actual, instead of as an indirect, advertisement.

As is the case with humbler mortals, wedding presents have of late years become a very heavy tax to the master of Marlborough House. The Prince constantly sends a souvenir of some kind, even to those with whom he is not intimately acquainted, and he is, of course, expected to be handsomely represented at the numerous Royal weddings which are always taking place among his relations. Again, he is kind and generous to all those about him, and always remembers Christmas and even birthdays in a very substantial manner.

May I supplement your account of the late Marchioness of Waterford (writes a correspondent) by saying she was one of the pluckiest woman I ever met? The first time I dined with her at her house, 14 Wilton Crescent, she appeared at dinner with two black eyes, she used in those days to drive in London a pair of colts, and on the day in question she was coming down stairs in Wilton Crescent, buttoning her gloves when she slipped and fell down the whole flight of stairs. Notwithstanding that she was shaken and badly bruised, she went out for her drive, and appeared that night at dinner adorned as I have described about the eyes.

I was also at Trinity College, Dublin, with Lord Delaval Beresford, who now has a chance in the Province of Sonora, Mexico, and who has lately had as his guest his eldest brother, Lord Charles. Lord Delaval was the life and soul of the place, as the junior dean of Trinity College, Dublin, at the time will recollect. The use of a coach horn was strictly prohibited within the college walls, which was sufficient reason for the youngest Beresford to open the lower part of the windows of his rooms in college and blow for all he was worth, until the junior dean would put in appearance. When going to a ball he always went armed with a blackthorn, which he used to break the windows of the conveyance he was in to tell the driver to go faster. I remember once returning from a dance when he swam across a deep pond in his dress clothes for a wager, of £10, made on the spur of the moment. One of the principal Rugby footoall three-quarters who played for Trinity College, Dublin, and represented Ireland, went out for a drive with Lord Delaval in his trap. He happened to remark he never had a spill out of a trap. "Well, you will," replied Lord Delaval, and the first heap of stones he met on the road he drove the trap upon it, upsetting the lot into the middle of the roadway. At one of the annual sports of the college he took part; but none of the committee knew he was a bit of an athlete, so Lord Delaval got a good handicap, with the result that he won, much to his amusement and delight, every race he went in for, he being really quite a good runner.

George Bernard Shaw (writes Mrs. T. P. O O'Connor) is a tall, slender man, somewhat over forty. He has a pale face, blue eyes reddish hair and beard. He is a strict vegetarian and teetotaler, and an ascetic in his tastes. He studies comfort more than beauty, because he wears Jaeger clothes. In conversation Mr. Shaw is as brilliant and as witty as his plays. Some years ago in a northern newspaper he described himself during an interview with a reporter, among other things, as a "fluent liar." According to the contrariness of his nature, this assurance probably betokens that he is absolutely truthful—and indeed, he is too fearless and too courageous a man not to be. The truth with him is a fetish covered by witty satire and imagination, but it is the truth. Mr. Shaw is a great lover of music and was during the term of Mr. T.P. O Connor's editorship of the "Star" musical critic to that paper. He wrote as brilliantly and as wittily about music as he did subsequently about the drama in the "Saturday Review." He is one of the most exquisitely neat and tidy of men and I once saw a MS. of his—"Cashel Byron's Profession"—written in the most exquisite, clear, small hand from without an erasure or a blot from the beginning to the end. Mr. Shaw has many admirers, and at last his plays are getting the recognition which they should have had years ago, for undoubtedly he is one of the most original and varied thinkers of the day. Mr. Balfour has been a long time to see "John Bull's Other Island," he was first alone, and was so impressed with it that he invited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and then he invited Mr. Asquith. I wonder if he thinks there is any possibility of "John Bull's Other Island" solving the Irish question!

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker's play, "The Courage of Silence"—and, by-the-bye, what an admirable title!—was beautifully produced at the King's Theatre Hammersmith, last week, by Mr. Acton Bond, who has himself a nature of refinement, and therefore understood the spirit of the play perfectly. The title suggests something of the story—that of a noble and silent martyr who sacrifices all for love. There is a most admirable and tragic scene where Cleveland and his former love meet after long years of absence and on his part imprisonment, and she still begs the man to assume the guilt of her son. He does so though it entails his giving up respect, hope and all the world. But a fine sense of justice makes the woman speak and the story ends happily. Mrs. Henniker has shown not only a success of the present, but the promise of a success in the future, by this her first play. The audience was most enthusiastic; and General Henniker, that brave and kindly soldier, beaming with interest and pride, occupied the stage box. When an admiring friend assured him that it was a success, he answered modestly: "Oh, I think so!" And there was a something in in his voice that recalled his valued services in South Africa, and that touched one as much as "The Courage of Silence."

The friends of Mr. Willie Clarkson, of wig-making fame—and their name is legion—should not be slow in paying him a visit at his extensive new premises in Wardour Street. The present business was started by Mr. Clarkson's father in one small room in Russell Street over seventy years ago, and has steadily risen until to-day it is the leading wig-making house in the world. The foundation-stone of Mr. Clarkson's new premises was laid by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt on July 2nd, 1904, and the great French actress has presented her favourite "perruquier" with a cleverly-carved statue of a girl's head, executed by her own hands, which will shortly occupy a prominent position in the building. A pretty form of interior decoration is the glass-panelled passage, artistically ornamented with transparen- photographs of popular actors and actresses.

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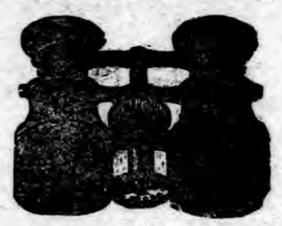
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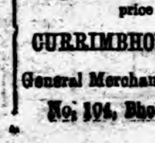
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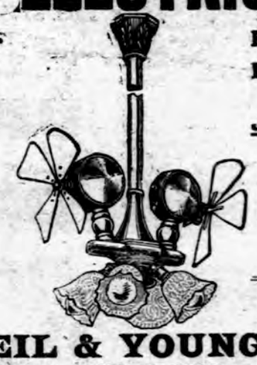
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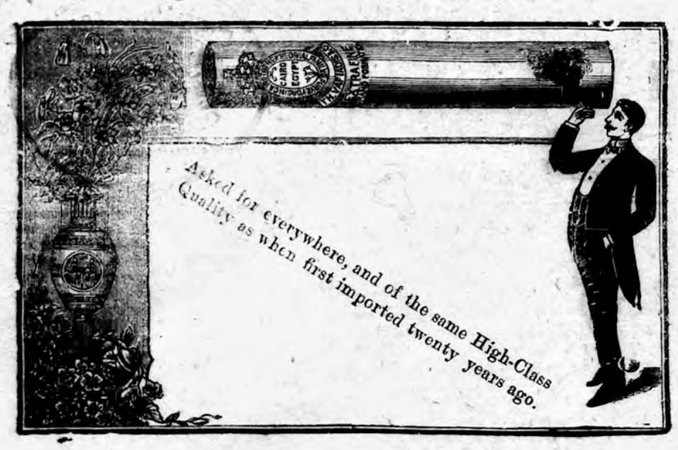
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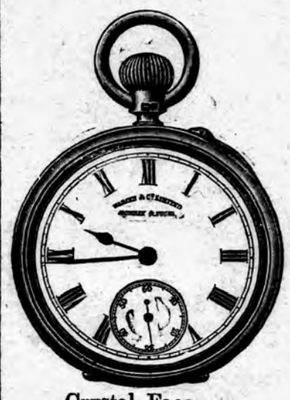
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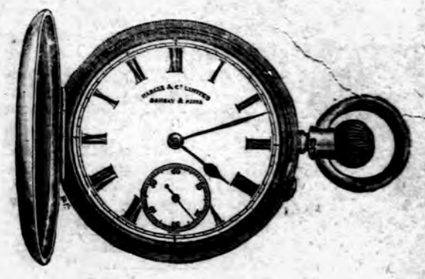
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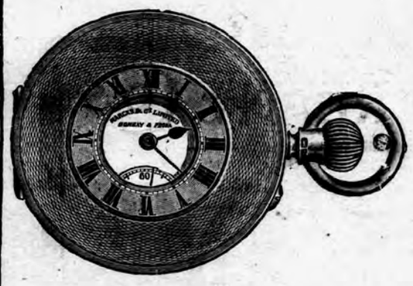
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